PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Medicinal Liquors.

The best Medicinal Liquors in the city at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

E. T. Goodrich,

Champion of America, exhibits at the Keystone Rink this afternoon and evening.

Try Them--Buy Them.

Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

Circulating Bath Boilers

Manufactured and for sale at lowest Eastern prices saving freight. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 12 First street. eod

Miss Louie and Sarah Toby

At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Patent Medicines.

The largest stock of Patent Medicines in the city at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Two Elegant Lady Skaters

At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Hot Air Registers and Ventilators.

A large assortment of best quality, at lowest prices, constantly on hand and for sale by Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

Hostetter's, Mishler's,

And all kinds of Bitters sold at the lowest rate, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

E. T. Goodrich,

Champion of America, exhibits at the Keystone Rink this afternoon and evening.

Buy the Best

Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

Drugs and Medicines.

Get all your Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, near Fifth.

Miss Louie and Sarah Toby

At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Hot Air Furnaces.

The best and finest furnace in this country is sold and put up in the best manner by Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

Leaf Tobacco,

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Drugs and Medicines

Save money every day by buying your Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Two Elegant Lacy Skaters

At the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Interesting to Plumbers.

We are now making Circulating Bath Boilers of best quality, and you can save at least the cost of freight by buying them of Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention renominated Governor English and all the present State officers.

Yesterday was observed in Alabama as a day of fasting and prayer.

A fire in Chicago Wednesday night destroyed four frame buildings owned by Geo. Shelting, on Twentieth street and Archer avenue. The loss on the buildings and stock was $20,000, which is fully insured.

All differences and difficulties between the two rival bridge companies, of St. Louis and Illinois, have been amicably arranged and settled, and the energies and resources of both companies will be united in the effort to have the bridge built across the Mississippi at St. Louis in the shortest time possible. The arrangement gives great satisfaction to the citizens of St. Louis and all interested in bridging the river.

It is stated that Judge Jeremiah S. Black is engaged in preparing a legal paper to be presented to the Supreme Court in a few days, asking an injunction upon Gen. George G. Meade, to deter him from illegally appropriating funds of the railroads of the State of Georgia. Gen. [illegible] moved an amendment to-day to admit in six [illegible]lphia, offered an [illegible] Directors to be citizens of Pennsylvania. Agreed to.

Pending discussion House adjourned at six o'clock P. M.

To Western Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, January 30.—The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bill, about which so much has been said for years, passed both branches of the Legislature to-day. The road is to be commenced in six months, and finished in three years.

The Free Railroad bill has passed the House in Committee of the Whole.

The Connellsville Railroad---Change of Tone of the Pennsylvania Road's Agents ---The State Printing---A New Rule---Objections to Night Sessions---The "Roosters" Still Live.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 28, 1868.

The western and some of the eastern members are greatly rejoiced at the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the Connellsville Railroad. "Coming events cast their shadows before," is a proverb demonstrated this morning by the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announcing that there would be no opposition to the passage of the Connellsville bill in either House that if the Philadelphia Senators and members would stand up for the interests of that city the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would not trouble itself on her account any longer. When this announcement was made the friends of the Connellsville Road hardly knew what to make of the new situation. The suspicious declared it was another piece of strategy on the part of the Vice President; that it meant no good, "but evil, and only evil, and that continually." Others said, "may be the Supreme Court is going to decide in favor of the Connellsville." However, all was conjecture until noon, when the President of the Connellsville Railroad Company received a dispatch from the Clerk of the Supreme Court informing him of the fact that all the points had been decided by the Court in favor of the Connellsville Company. That explained the whole mystery of the morning. All could then see why there was to be no opposition to the Connellsville bill. That "let the cat out of the bag" and everything was plain.

The Republican party in their State Convention, at Williamsport, last June, declared in favor of a Free Railroad Law and Retrenchment and Reform, and their Representatives this session give evidence, thus far, that they mean to carry out the wishes of the people. Before the news was received from the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, when the bill for the restoration of the Connellsville charter was reached on the private calendar, Mr. Adair objected it off, which places it at the head of objected bills on next Tuesday's private calendar.

Very little business of importance was transacted last night and to-day, except the meeting of the two Houses in joint convention for the purpose of awarding the contract for public printing and binding for three years from the first day of next July. But two bids had been put in, one by Gen. Cameron and Myers, of this city, who are the present State Printers, and the other by Stewart A. Wylie and Elwood Geist of Lancaster. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Singerly & Myers, they being the lowest bidders. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Kerr, of your county, were accepted as their sureties for the faithful performance of their contract.

The House to-day adopted a new rule, which fixes the hour for meeting at two o'clock and the hour of adjournment at six P. M., on every day except Friday, when it shall meet at eleven and adjourn at one. The object of this change is to give the standing committees the time necessary to examine and amend such bills as they may desire to amend, and then to afford the House a session of four hours, which in ordinary cases is long enough for any deliberative body to be in session. The new rule goes into operation to-morrow, and therefore the House will hereafter meet in the afternoon. This will also have a tendency to do away with night sessions, which should never be held, unless some emergency should arise making it absolutely necessary. There are two reasons why night sessions should not be held: the one is because the Clerks have no time to write out the Journal which has to be ready to be read next morning, and the second reason is because when you have one hundred men collected together you will find at least a dozen (sometimes a baker's dozen) are inclined to resort to the Coat Room very frequently during night sessions, and some how or other their going into that room has a very marked influence upon the future outward appearance as well as upon their *spirit*-ual condition. Night sessions are also favorable to the passage of huge "*snakes*," as they are usually called. For the above reasons they should not be held.

Although this House is quite an improvement upon the last one, yet it is said there have been a few small "rings" already formed. And, although a majority of this House can now discharge a committee from the further consideration of a bill at any time after it has been in their hands ten days, yet the "roosters" don't like to give up their crowing quite so, and are divided to-day on every bill that sounds as though it had substantial merit in it.

In one of my letters, in Saturday's issue, I referred to a bill read to-day by Mr. Ford, for the repeal of the Tioga Landlord and Tenant Act, and offered some reasons why that act should not be repealed in your county unless it were repealed all over the State. I afterwards referred to the matter in Committee, and also in the offering of some demagogue; but exhonerated your Senator, Mr. Errett, from being influenced by any such motives. From the connection it might be inferred I intended to convey the impression that Mr. Ford was influenced by demagogical motives in trying to have the Tioga act repealed for Allegheny county. Such an impression I did not intend to create. Mr. Ford thus far has conducted himself commendably, and if he continues in the same line on which he has started, he will make an able and worthy Representative. I deem it but just to Mr. Ford to make the above explanation.

JUSTUS.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1868. NO. 119.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Connellsville Railroad Charter.

Its Restoration by the Legislature.

Act Passed Without a Dissenting Voice.

IMPORTANT BILLS PRESENTED.

Free Railroad Bill in the House.

Amendments Proposed Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Presented.

By Mr. McCandless, of Philadelphia, one prohibiting the collection of taxes on personal property by the State, to take effect immediately.

By Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, one establishing the rate of interest at seven per cent., but not to affect existing contracts.

By Mr. White, of Indiana, authorizing writs of error to judgment of Courts of Quarter Sessions, on appeal from orders of removal of paupers.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, one incorporating the Allegheny Grocery and Provision Company.

Also, one repealing the act changing the venue in the case of Corbett against Lewis & Nelson from Allegheny to Jefferson, and remanding the same to Allegheny.

The Connellsville Charter.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was then came up, and Speaker Graham made a lengthy and eloquent speech in its favor. He was followed by Messrs. Searight, of Fayette, Burnet, of Monroe, McConaughy, of Adams, and Landon, of Bradford, in the same vein. The bill passed finally on the call of the yeas and nays, without a single dissenting voice. Following is the bill:

AN ACT relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:* That the act of Assembly, approved August nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company," be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said company is required to build and complete their road to the State line within five years from the date hereof.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Connellsville Bill.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which was passed in the Senate this morning, was called up at half-past two o'clock by Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, and passed finally without a call of yeas and nays.

Bills Defeated.

The bill fixing the fees of Sheriffs at three dollars per day for transferring prisoners to penitentiaries, and lunatics to asylums, was defeated.

The bill requiring the Secretary of the Commonwealth to forward to the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, Ohio, a copy of Rogers' Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, was defeated.

The Free Railroad Law.

The free railroad bill of the House then came up. Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, moved to increase the amount required to file articles of association in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, from two thousand to ten thousand dollars stock subscribed for every mile of railroad proposed.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, moved to substitute four thousand dollars. Agreed to.

Mr. Hickman, of Chester, moved to insert twenty instead of ten per cent. required to be paid in. Disagreed to.

To Western Associated Press.

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The Free Railroad bill has passed the House in Committee of the Whole.

THE CAPITAL.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.

U. S. Marshal of Western Pennsylvania.

"Benton" Kerr Nominated for the Post.

Question Between Grant and Johnson.

The Statement of General Grant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1868.

New Steamboat Law.

The Committee of Commerce gave, to-day, audience to delegates representing the new steamboat law now in the hands of the Committee. Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, Z. M. Sherley, of Louisville, and E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, were heard in arguments in favor of the bill. It is believed that the Committee will report favorably.

Second District Ohio Assessorship.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday sent a letter to the President, recommending the removal of Mr. Gaddis as Assessor of the Second Ohio District, and the appointment of John L. Miner in his place. The President yesterday received a letter from Gaddis, asking to be retained. General Cary has received strong recommendations in favor of Caleb Clark for the office. The President has not indicated what he intends to do.

The Randall Financial Bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting this morning, further considered Mr. Randall's bill to withdraw the circulation of National Banks and substitute legal tender notes therefor, without coming to any definite conclusion. The subject was postponed until next Tuesday week, on account of the intended absence of the Chairman.

"Benton" Kerr Gets a Posish, Probably.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Robt. H. Kerr to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Grant and the President.

The *Chronicle* to-day contains what is regarded as an authoritative statement relative to the question of veracity between General Grant and President Johnson. It takes up the *World's* account, and says: General Grant also denies in equally unequivocal terms that he made any promise to the President that he would see him on Monday, the 13th inst., or that he admitted having made such promise; and he asserts that when he parted from the President on Saturday, the 11th inst., after the interview in which he stated to him his views respecting the tenure of office act and his own duty thereunder, he believed he had made his position entirely clear to Mr. Johnson, and that the latter perfectly understood what his action would be. He sought that interview of Saturday for the express purpose of stating his views, a course which he considered due to the President on account of a conversation he had held with him on the same general subject soon after being assigned to the *ad interim* Secretaryship. He distinctly told Mr. Johnson that under the tenure of office law, his functions would terminate as soon as he should be officially notified that the Senate had refused to approve the suspension of Mr Stanton. The President argued that he had not been acting under the law in question, but under the Constitution, and endeavored to show that in sending his reasons to the Senate and in whatever else he had done, he had not committed himself to a recognition of the law. In short that as he had done nothing which he might not have done just as well if the law in question had never been enacted. But General Grant informed him that he considered himself upholding his office *ad interim* under the law, and to be bound to conform to it in his action. The conversation was quite protracted, and when the General was leaving, the President said, "I will see you again about it," or words to that effect, but General Grant did not understand this as an order to call on the President again, nor was anything said about calling on Monday.

Important Cotton Case Decided.

The Supreme Court has disposed of the case of John K. Elges, administrator, plaintiff in error, against Oliver Sorrell. The suit was for 572 bales of cotton, originally brought in the Circuit Court of the county of St. Louis, Mo., and then transferred to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, where judgment was rendered for the defendant, to reverse which the case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error. Judge Shepley, of St. Louis, Carlisle of Washington and Hon. Reverdy Johnson appeared for Elges, administrator, and Attorney General Stanbery, Senator Drake, and ex-Judge Hughes for the defendant, a Treasury agent. The Supreme Court being equally divided in opinion, in this case it was ordered that the judgment of the said Circuit Court for Missouri be affirmed with costs.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1868.

THE WYOMING.

The United States steamer Wyoming, bound home from the East Indies, was to leave Cape Town December 5th.

RECIPROCITY.

There is no longer any doubt that the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands will be ratified by the Senate.

JUDGE SHELLABARGER'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

Speaker Colfax has received a letter from Judge Shellabarger, dated Springfield, Ohio, saying he is improving in health, and will return to his seat in the House during the present session of Congress.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending the 25th were $2,120,525.

APPOINTMENT.

T. Scott Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the President for Consul to Osaca and Heigo, Japan.

SALE OF CHEROKEE LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a contract with James F. Joy, of Detroit, for the sale of all unoccupied Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas at the uniform rate of one dollar per acre.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Met at New Haven yesterday, and renominated the State ticket for last year, headed by Governor English. Resolutions were adopted condemning Congress in refusing to allow representation to the South, as a revolutionary body for usurping authority of the Executive and planning to rob the Judiciary of its powers, and for placing portion of States under military despotism; urging the reduction of taxes and protection of rights of naturalized citizens; opposing negro suffrage; sustaining the President in his acts, and protesting against the illegality of a dismembered Congress, &c.

FALLING OFF IN INTERNAL REVENUE.

A statement prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury shows a falling off in Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1867, compared with those of 1866, of $29,697,441, of which only $46,470 was in the twenty districts where appointments were made directly by the President without recommendation of the Commissioner of the revenue.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 30, 1868.

CONTRACT SYSTEM ON CANALS.

A meeting of merchants was held to-day at the Produce Exchange, General Walbridge in the Chair, and resolutions adopted characterizing the contract system for management of canals as inimical to the interests of the city, State, and the commerce of the country generally, and calling upon the Legislature to repeal the laws relating to contracts for improvement of canals.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS, &C.

The steamer Ville De Paris, from Havre and Brest, on the 18th, has arrived.

The steamer **Niagara**, of the Richmond Line, was seized to-day for failure to pay the government tax.

The steamer Weser, for Bremen, took $127,000.

The steamer Colorado, from Liverpool on the 15th has also arrived.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A great mass meeting of citizens was held to-night, Hugh Maxwell presided, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning the revolutionary action of Congress, calling on the people to resume our imperiled institutions from ruin, and approving the patriotic course of the President.

XLth CONGRESS.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

Senator Hendricks's Reconstruction Speech.

Statement Denied by Justice Field.

Civil Appropriation Bill Reported.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Speech of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1868.

The Senate debated in the morning hour the bill restricting the appointment of special treasury agents, and discussed incidentally a proposition to abolish the secret service fund of the State Department. No vote was reached.

Mr. Sprague caused a little sensation, about one o'clock, by insisting on his right to the floor. He finally made himself audible enough to say that he had a petition from his constituents, who were poor and had no one to represent them on this floor. After this surprising declaration, a Senator conducted him to an adjoining ante-room.

The reconstruction debate was resumed. Senator Hendricks took the floor for two hours, and made the ablest speech which has been made on the Democrat side on this question. The overcrowded galleries applauded him several times, and he was congratulated by several Republican Senators. The debate will continue to-morrow.

Something of an excitement occurred in the House to-day over the introduction and passage of a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of a paragraph in a paper published here and called the *Express*, wherein it charges a Justice of the Supreme Court with declaring that the Court will decide the reconstruction laws unconstitutional, and to report if such a declaration of the bench was not a misdemeanor necessitating impeachment. Several Republicans voted against it. It is generally agreed that Justice Field is the Judge charged with the remark, and on hearing it he denied *in toto* the newspaper statement referred to.

The House consumed the rest of the day in discussing the bill to forfeit Southern railroad land grants.

The Civil Appropriation bill, reported to-day, retrenches below the estimates about ten millions of dollars. It abolishes a good many clerkships and offices in the departments here, including that of Assistant Secretary of State.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill for holding terms of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri at St. Louis.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to grant aid to the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad in the Union Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Montana and Puget Sound. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of changing the southern boundary of Colorado from the forty-first to the forty-second parallel.

The bill in addition to the act regulating the elections of civil offices came up.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, moved to amend by substituting an entirely new bill, dispensing with the special agents heretofore appointed under the acts of 1792, 1795, and 1846.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend, at the desire of Secretary Seward, by excepting persons employed by the State Department in foreign countries, whose salaries are paid from the department's contingent fund.

After debate, in the course of which Mr. HOWARD said these agents of the State Department had been very numerous and very mischievous, the further consideration was postponed. Mr. PATTERSON giving notice that he would press a vote to-morrow.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, and Mr. CRAGIN made a speech in its favor.

Mr. HENDRICKS followed against the bill. He combatted the claim that there were no Governments at the close of the war, and defended President Johnson's policy of entering at once into relations with the Executive. There are not many of us here, but we feel that we stand in the pass of Thermopylæ of our country's liberties. We are met here to discuss a mighty supremacy, characterizing the registration as a disgusting fraud, and citing instances of outrages by the blacks of the South. He referred to the action of Congress in refusing to allow the power of Congress to raise up a new class of voters. He read a message of that gentleman while Governor of Indiana, saying such a policy would provoke a war of races.

Mr. HENDRICKS, alluding to the opinion of Reconstruction Committee, as shown by the declaration of the Chairman of the House Committee, that the Congressional reconstruction measures were *extra* constitutional.

Mr. FESSENDEN said Mr. Stevens spoke without authority from the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee of the State, and made an observation in an undertone to those men who were apt to think when they had formed an opinion that everybody else agreed with them, which being understood, he said Mr. Hendricks as an allusion to himself. Mr. Fessenden disavowed any intention to make any such application.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Then the purpose of the Senator could only have been to interrupt the line of argument.

Mr. FESSENDEN—No, sir.

Mr. HENDRICKS went on to say that the Senator had a right to make the disclaimer, for which he [Hendricks] had yielded the floor.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The gentleman is too skillful a debater to be troubled by a single remark. I beg to disclaim any such purpose, and had no reference to him in the remarks I made. My object in rising was simply to say for myself and so far as I know for the other members of the Reconstruction Committee, that no such idea was intended by them. I never heard it mentioned. Mr. Fessenden again disclaimed any intention to apply his remark to the Senator.

Mr. HENDRICKS accepted the explanation.

Mr. HOWARD, another member of the Committee, corroborated Mr. Fessenden's statements, and said the remark about the Committee was therefore gratuitous.

Mr. CONKLING said, as a member of the House branch of the committee, that there never had been any foundation, to his knowledge, for the assertion that, in their opinion, they were acting outside of the Constitution.

Mr. HENDRICKS read the attack upon the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner), by the Senators from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) and Ohio (Mr. Wade), in his endeavor to have the Sea Islands made Territories. They then charged that he stood alone, but he stood now on this legislation.

Mr. SUMNER—Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. HENDRICKS—No, sir. I know just where that will run to. [Laughter.] Mr. Hendricks proceeded to comment upon the Stevens letter.

Mr. SUMNER—I never did agree with that distinguished authority on that point. I have always insisted that all the reconstruction measures were positively within the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not claim that the Senator logically stood with him two years ago, but he stood upon that guarantee clause.

Mr. SUMNER—So, sir.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the resolution offered by the Senator on the first day of the last Congress declared those States had ceased to be such, and had become territories. He stood alone then, but now the party had all come to that doctrine.

Mr. FESSENDEN repelled the idea so far as he was concerned.

Mr. HENDRICKS made an allusion to the sensitiveness of Senators on the other side.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was no sensitiveness so far as the Senator confined himself to the facts.

Mr. HENDRICKS was not stating the position of the Senator from Maine, but of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to say he had founded his position on the guarantee clause, but Mr. HENDRICKS refused to be further interrupted, saying there could be a separate Republican caucus held to settle this question, and if Stevens had placed himself at loggerheads with them. He [Hendricks] believed the gentleman was right in calling it outside of the Constitution. In regard to the remarks during the debate about the leader of the rebellion having been allowed to go free, he said let them pass a law that Davis can be hung. There was no difficulty about it. They could find the power under the clause guaranteeing a republican form of government—one of the powers that are clearly defined. [Laughter.]

The fact in regard to the majority of the Supreme Court he characterized as giving an unconstitutional law a two-thirds majority over the Constitution. It was an admission before the world that their legislation was vicious. He repudiated the charge that the Democratic party favored the payment of masters for the loss of slaves, and closed by saying he agreed with Mr. Morton, The reconstruction column was composed of 54,000 soldiers, solid blocks from the quarries of Austrian despotism: above that a large mass from Africa, finished off with fragments of our constitution, but it would soon be in ruins, and in its stead the American people would place thirty-seven columns of pure white Parian marble.

Mr. HOWE secured the floor, but gave way to allow of the presentation of the report of the Committee on Conference on the cotton tax bill. The Committee recommend receding from the Senate amendment, and substitute the provision excepting cotton imported from abroad after November, 1868.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATATIVES.

Mr. MARSHALL, rising to a personal question, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a card from Major General Burbridge, published in this morning's Washington *Chronicle*, in reference to a speech made by Mr. Marshall in the House, characterizing Gen. B. as the Military Jeffries of Kentucky. The card designates Marshall as a reckless and vindictive man, true to his perverse nature, and the writer says he apprehends there is not a heart so debased, unless it be among this man's faithful confederates, as to believe such a statement, and not another tongue so false as to utter it.

This card, Mr. MARSHALL said, demanded some little notice at his hands. General Burbridge had, after waking night or ten days, thought proper to apply to himself the epithet of the American Jeffries. If, in the heat of debate, he should ever do injustice to any one, citizen or soldier, it would be the highest gratification of his life to repair the injury done. There were frequently men in uniform, who, during the late war, had not been governed by high, noble and manly principles, and who, when they succeeded in obtaining places of power, developed some of the very worst features of human nature. These remarks, he said, were general and not special or of personal application at this time. History proved that when charges were made against such persons, they attempted too often to screen themselves from investigation by turning on those who had made the charges, and of accusing them of being in sympathy with the enemies of the country. So far as the attempt had been made in his [Marshall's] case, he would say if General B. had been acquainted with his [Marshall's] humble history, he would have known that the charge was utterly and entirely false. There could be no personal issue whatever between General Burbridge and himself. He [Marshall] knew nothing and could know nothing of his [Burbridge's] conduct during the war, but the charge on which he had made the allusion had been made by persons of the highest respectability and responsibility in Kentucky, who, to the gentlest wave of the ocean would produce on this continent. It is no more than a stub thrown at the angry and spouting whale, to arrest his attention and draw him away from his point of attack. It is diplomacy, not legislation. Enact this section, and you do not change the law or the practice of this nation in the respect alluded to. It will be a mere declaration that the principles of public laws which have been insisted upon and maintained by the government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens shall operate as a rule of conduct of this republic. This involves the very complaint made and urged by our naturalized citizens upon the attention of the Government, but it does not change the law nor remedy it. It leaves them just where they are now, for this government has not insisted upon and maintained the right of expatriation.

If we are to do no more than this, we leave the naturalized citizen who may place himself within the jurisdiction of his native country in the same position in which he has stood until now. When so circumstanced, we leave him all of his present risks, and assume no new responsibilities ourselves. The pending bill may not be liable to this objection. It certainly is not more than this, and it is to be hoped he may escape this result. The complications attending the condition of citizenship by naturalization are abundant now, and I pray you not to multiply them by enacting the provisions of the first section of this bill without amendment.

The English doctrine of allegiance is thus stated by Blackstone: "Natural allegiance is not and can be due to one sovereign only within the original dominions immediately upon their birth, for immediately upon their birth they are under the protection of the crown, at a time too when during infancy they are incapable of protecting it themselves. Natural allegiance is therefore a debt of gratitude which cannot be forfeited, cancelled or altered by any change of time, place or circumstance, nor by anything but the assent of the supreme power of the Legislature. An Englishman who removes to France or China owes the same allegiance to the King of England there as at home. Perpetual allegiance is a principle of law. For it is a principle of universal law that the natural born subject of one Prince cannot by any act of his own, no, not by swearing allegiance, put off or discharge his natural allegiance to the former, for this natural allegiance is inherent and positive, and antecedent to the other, and cannot be divided without the concurrent act of that Prince to whom it was first due." Volume 1, page 366.

This doctrine is unjust, unreasonable, and it was against the spirit of the present age, but not withstanding this it is the character, this government has been insisted upon and is the opposite doctrine. There is not to be found, among all of our statutes, a single affirmative challenge to this feudalism of England. The perfect negative sought to be given by our naturalization laws has no substantial foundation upon which to rest, for England has a system of naturalization. Our Judicial Department has not affirmed it, nor has it been sought by negotiation to induce foreign States to consent to the adoption of a new rule of public or international law on this subject.

If we turn to American text writers—to Story, Kent, Rawle and others, we will be rewarded by a harvest of the same barren results. Hence, sir, it is not a matter of surprise to me that the English Government should quote against us our practice and precedent, and hence it is that I object to the first section of this bill. If it be not amended, its enactment will not change a shade of the coloring which now exists, but will only serve to bring up the great question with which we are now dealing.

This section as it now stands can bear nothing but a declaratory truth, which will add to utter ashes on the lips of our naturalized citizens, and I am sure no member of the House desires to reach so disastrous a result. I feel confident that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, through whose Chairman this bill has been reported, have been actuated by a totally different purpose. They undoubtedly mean to assert in the broadest sense the right of expatriation, and I am assured they will cheerfully assent to an amendment of the first section which will eliminate from it every vestige of our past Conservatism of the indefensible feudal doctrine of undivided allegiance. Indeed they have already proposed such a modification of the bill.

Those persons who come to our jurisdiction from foreign States, and complying with our laws acquire citizenship, should find the shield of this Republic as firmly held for their defense as for those who are born upon our soil, and I do not doubt this great and just doctrine is the exact objective point at which the Committee on Foreign Affairs are aiming. The Englishman, Irishman, Frenchman, German, Swede, Dane, Russian or member of any other nationality who, by naturalization in pursuance of the laws, becomes an American citizen, should know and feel by force of our position and honor that the act of naturalization is equivalent to our American birth, and that wherever he may thereafter go the flag of this Republic envelops him as completely as it does the person of him who first saw the light of Heaven in an American home. This is the result which I desire to reach, and I will not by willfully assisting to defeat it help stops short of it. It is the true American doctrine of good faith and honor that commands us to assent to it.

The past short-comings of our government should move us to the high demand of the present occasion. If we have been remiss in the past, we should cause the present to contrast the future for remissness of the government action. With whatever faults the past conduct of this government may be charged, let us by our present action make full atonement. It has a high time that foreigners were driven from our shores, and eliminated from our laws, and now is the time to do it.

I regret that the rules of the House under which we are now acting will not allow me to submit my views in a more elaborate form of the questions of which the bill treats. An enforcement of my views by a review of the action of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of this Government would have been agreeable to me, however unprofitable it may have been to the House. I accept the situation, and close my remarks with the expression of the hope that our action upon the momentous question involved in this bill may be such as will result in the thorough revision of the past action of our Government, and in the legislative declaration which cannot be misunderstood by foreign governments or misinterpreted by that portion of our population who have become citizens by naturalization.

Mr. PILE expressed his fears that the bill, as it at present stood, was simply to keep the word of promise to our ears and break it to our hope. The effect of it would be to leave four-fifths of the naturalized citizens from Prussia subject to the military conscription on their return to that country, because the military service there was provided by law, and every subject emigrating from Prussia before having served out his legal term of service would be considered a deserter on his return. As to the retaliation clause in the bill, he denounced it as barbarous and inhuman.

Mr. MYERS stated that the criticisms of the gentleman from Iowa were well grounded, as the committee had already amended the bill in the respect alluded to. It was true the government had not hitherto maintained the doctrines of the bill, but those doctrines had been constantly asserted and were now insisted on in the form of this law. He agreed with the gentleman from Missouri [Pile] that the exception from protection of those deserting from conscription abroad, if enforced was not predicated on the laws of Prussia and other countries might be construed into a standing order of conscription, the inference that emigration from those countries was desertion should be guarded against. The objections made to the bill seemed only for the purpose of making it more effectual upon its main provision, certainly on the first section. He believed the House would unite and enact into law a doctrine which uttered the sentiment of the American people.

The amendments alluded to by Mr. MYERS, and which were made to the bill to-day by Mr. BANKS, are as follows—"insisted upon and maintained" struck out, and the words "heretofore asserted" substituted for them. The exception of persons entitled to the provisions of the bill is extended to deserters from any military or naval conscription that may have been actually ordered in such States; also, to persons who shall fail to make a report of property for taxation.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the morning hour of Tuesday next.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869. Ordered printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, Senate amendments to the House bill creating a Board to examine whisky meters were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, Senate amendment to the joint resolution providing for the sale of iron-clads, was concurred in.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to charter the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to take possession of the bar known as Pass A L'Outre, at the entrance of the Mississippi river, and construct a canal there without expense to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill supplementary to the acts of the 3d of March, 1865, and July 19th, 1866, extending the grant of three months' extra pay to all volunteer officers below the grade of Brigadier General who were not mustered into service of the United States before April 26, 1865, and honorably mustered out thereafter. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. After debate and without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Freedom of Debate in Prussia.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN CORK.

Liberty of the Press in France.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif.

Case of Herr Twesten.

BERLIN, January 30.—Herr Twesten, the member of the North German Parliament who was arrested some time since for alleged improper language in debate, has been discharged, having been subjected to a slight pecuniary fine. It is thought the decided position taken by Parliament that members ought not to be held accountable in any other place for words spoken in debate, contributed in no small degree to this merely nominal punishment.

Arrest.

LONDON, January 30.—A dispatch is received from Cork, announcing that Larcus Adams, a Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arrested in that city last evening.

The Mails.

LONDON, January 30.—The city article of the *Times* says though no steamer of the North German Lloyds will leave Southampton this week for New York, there will be no delay in the transmission of the mails, as they will be taken out on the Cunard steamer from Liverpool and Queenstown.

The Alabama Claims.

Rev. Newman Hall, in an address delivered in the tabernacle of Rev. Spurgeon, urged Lord Stanley to bring the Alabama claims to a speedy settlement.

Interesting Debate.

PARIS, Evening, January 30.—There was an interesting debate to-day in the Corps Legislatif. The new project of a law for the government of the press was the subject of discussion. M. Thiers, in a speech of great power in opposition to the law, urged the importance of allowing entire freedom to the press, except only in cases where the sanctity of private life or acts of foreign magistrates is concerned. In eloquent terms he warned the government not to allow the opportunity to pass of bestowing privileges upon the press, the neglect of which has cost the ruin of so many dynasties.

M. Pinard, in reply, deprecated the granting of any further liberty to the press, and in the course of his remarks said, since concessions were proposed a year ago, the French journals have proved unmistakably their entire unfitness for the liberty which their advocates profess to desire to secure.

Return of Troops.

Intelligence is received from Rome that Gen. Failley, commander of the French Expeditionary Corps, is about to return to France with one division of troops. The remainder of the force will remain in Rome under General Dumont.

Financial.

The Bourse closed stronger. Rentes higher. American securities closed firm at the rates last quoted.

Increase in Bullion

LONDON, January 30, Evening.—The weekly returns show the bullion has increased £119,000.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 30, Evening.—Consols 90 @ 90¼ for both money and account. Illinois Central 80½. Erie 40.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 30.—United States bonds 78 @78.

PARIS, January 30, Evening.—United States bonds closed at 76.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 30.—Cotton firmer; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters at 12d. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions—Beef 125s. Pork 67s. Lard 82s. Cheese 82s@. Bacon 39s @0.

Produce—Sugar quiet and steady. Tallow firm at 51s @ for refined.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, January 30.—Petroleum 42½ francs.

ANTWERP, January 30, Evening.—Latest sale of standard white petroleum at 42 francs.

MISSISSIPPI.

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The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

It having been reported that one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at a social gathering in Washington, had declared that the reconstruction laws are unconstitutional, and that the Court would so decide, the House of Representatives yesterday adopted a resolution to ascertain the truth of the statement, and if true, to inquire whether the offending justice should not be impeached. Justice FIELD is the name of the justice alluded to.

TOLEDO is one of the so-called Vanderbilt roads, and it jumped up twelve per cent. last week under very heavy sales. Pittsburgh comes in the same line; but it has not run up quite so rapidly, though it is one of the rising stocks.—*Independent.*

Considering how wonderful is the effect of the VANDERBILT wand, the stockholders of not a few other roads would feel themselves blest were he to consent to wave it over them. In soberness, it is not the man but his system of managing railroads which confers the benefits; and it is precisely this that stockholders everywhere should strive for, even though it should cost a change of management.

JEFFERSON DAVIS recently wrote a letter to some of his Mississippi friends and fellow-mourners for the "Lost Cause," in which he used the following language:

"Your sufferings and losses have been to me ever present through all the trials which the unrelenting fever. The desolation which every where presents itself in that once prosperous country fills my heart with sorrow; but I hope and trust a better time will soon come to us. The people fortitude, their cheerful energy, and manly virtue, which our people display in the depth of their misfortune, cannot fail to bring the due reward."

What innocent sufferers these rebels are! What did they attempt to do? To overthrow the Republic and set up a Confederacy, whose corner-stone should be slavery. After a bloody contest they failed. Their present condition is the necessary result of their crime. And yet the arch-traitor speaks to his fellow-participants as patient sufferers under oppression, as though the rebellion was a righteous act, the failure whereof entitles them to the commiseration of the world! It is a shame to the Republic that this man can write such words.

JUDGE McCANDLESS AND THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

It is a fact deserving of mention that the Hon. WILSON MCCANDLESS, United States District Judge, sitting at Circuit, in the equity proceeding of the city of Baltimore against the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company, laid down he same principles which have governed the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in its decision of the Connellsville Railroad question. The act repealing the charter was declared to be unconstitutional, but as the *quo warranto* was pending in the Supreme Court of the State, courtesy to that high tribunal demanded that an opportunity should be afforded the Attorney General of the Commonwealth to inquire into the question of the "misuse or abuse." Ample time being allowed for that purpose, and no further proceedings taken by the Attorney General, the Circuit Court directed an issue to try the question of fact. Judge MCCANDLESS also decided another important question, which the Supreme Court has sustained, "that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have the right to make their road to the Maryland line, and to connect there with any road authorized by the State of Maryland."

AT LAST.

The law repealing the charter of the Connellsville Railroad has been wiped from the statute book of the State. It had previously been pronounced unconstitutional as the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court. Justice, though tardy, is complete. To the whole State—and in an especial manner to Pittsburgh and that portion of the State through which the line of the road runs—this is an event of the highest importance. Not only have great principles been settled, but a valuable franchise has been preserved from the power which seeks either to control or destroy whatever seems to have the slightest antagonism to it. We congratulate the population along the line and of the regions adjacent to the route—and in especial manner the officers of the company whose interests were placed in such deadly peril—on the victory they have won; and won, too, by means of which they need not be ashamed.

The Connellsville road will be built. That it may be built speedily, let Pittsburgh put her shoulder to the wheel. Every business man here—the whole community—realizes how great is the necessity for another outlet eastward. We present in our columns to-day the proof—to be followed by much more—showing how sorely we are made to suffer from the want of competing lines. Pittsburgh can afford to contribute largely towards completing this road; and in regard to it we wish our city might feel and act as she has felt and acted in the case of the Allegheny Valley road, wherein was demonstrated that Pittsburgh can, if she will, build her own railroads, and own them, too.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

The testimony from nearly every quarter is that times are easier, that the prospect is brightening, and that hopefulness has taken the place of the doubts which prevailed, and were growing stronger and stronger, twenty days ago. Doubtless this change has been brought about by a combination of causes, but it is chiefly attributable to the arresting of contraction by Congress. The all-but unanimous vote in the two branches of Congress in favor of the anti-contraction bill reflected the settled and intelligent conviction of the country, that the embarrassments which for many months had been growing greater and more threatening, were the inevitable result of Mr. MCCULLOCH'S policy of contraction, and that a panic—a general crash—could be avoided only by arresting it speedily and absolutely. Says one of the most intelligent financial writers of the New York press:

"The enforcement of contraction during late months, caused a general embarrassment of commercial operations and a serious interruption of confidence. The money market was constantly subjected to small panics, causing a sudden realizing upon products and securities, and the banks were consequently driven into a policy of extreme and unnatural caution. Toward the close of the year business was thus brought into a condition bordering closely upon general panic; and it is upon the basis of such a condition of impaired resources and weakened confidence that preparations for the trade of 1868 have been made. Suddenly, we have a stoppage of the process of contraction. Owing to the limited provision made for the spring business, however, the wants of the mercantile community in the way of credit are unusually contracted; and yet the banks and private lenders, being no longer influenced by the fears engendered by contraction, are now prepared to lend a larger proportion of their balances. Funds which have been driven out of productive or mercantile employment by the dangers attending contraction, are now seeking investment in securities or are offering on the open market for loan. We have thus, at the same time, a very limited requirement for money for ordinary business purposes, and an unusually large amount of funds seeking employment."

As the natural consequence of this state of things, money in the principal financial centers—and measurably so elsewhere—is comparatively abundant at a low and still falling rate of interest. Large sums are seeking government and other securities, and it will not be long before the general business of the country feels—indeed it already begins to feel—the stimulating influence of the turn of the tide.

Congress should have no hesitation about pursuing the policy which at the outset has produced such good effects. Let it apply itself vigorously to the work of retrenchment, and let it, with as little delay as possible, execute the purpose of adjusting the taxes so as to remove the burthen which represses enterprise and deprives labor of employment. It is gratifying to know that it is no longer doubted that this can be done. Practical men begin to perceive that the financial problem has quite as many imaginary as real difficulties, and that there is little occasion for evil forebodings—least of all for the "panicky" feelings which it is the office of croakers to create.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The recent fire in Chicago is one of those calamities so tremendous and appalling in character that people at a distance are unable to realize them. Besides private residences of palatial magnitude and display, and other private dwellings, twenty-two business firms (the heaviest in the city) were destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at $2,070,000, of which $1,486,000 are covered by insurance. In the comments of the Chicago papers there are no indications of despair, or even of much depression. We may not doubt that the tracks of the destroyer will in no long time be covered, and that the ruins will speedily give place to houses of residence and of traffic still more imposing than those which have perished. The race of which the Chicagoans are members are gifted with an elasticity and recuperative power peculiarly impatient of arrested progress. One can easily believe or fancy that in the consciousness of the people of that city there is a grain of comfort in the very bigness of the conflagration and in the extent of the devastation. Neither Cincinnati nor St. Louis has ever been visited by anything of the kind so big, and that will doubtless be a subject of self-congratulation to Chicago.

NON-POLITICIANS.

Many of the dangers that threaten our future as a republic, are obvious and known to all, while some of them are not so manifest, and are seldom spoken of among ourselves. One, or two of this latter class of perils are more frequently the subject of remark among both our friends and our enemies abroad than are any of our more immediate and menacing difficulties and dangers. Any one who has read the books written by foreigners about America—whether their authors were travelers, or mere political speculators, must be able to remember, or recall, how often the allegation has been made that our best and wisest men take no part in our political contests and exert no direct or important influence in our government. Some of these writers have exulted in being able to quote Mr. A. in one great city and Mr. B. in another as lamenting the extreme vulgarity of United States politics as a reason why he and men of like sensibilities with him were unwilling to appear in the character of statesmen. Unfortunately there is no sufficient reason to deny or doubt that some travelers have found such men among us. Their polite concessions, or their candid avowals may in some instances have been exaggerated. But both before and since our civil war men of this sort no doubt were, and are existent in this country.

We learn from THUCYDIDES that such men were found in a grand republic of other times. From the speech of PERICLES to his fellow citizens after the second invasion of the Lacedoemonians we learn that there were such men in Athens. He describes them as persons bent on "*playing the honest men in quiet.*" Of them he says, "Men with these views would very quickly ruin the State, whether they gained converts to their opinions, or even lived anywhere independently by themselves; *for quietness is not a safe principle unless ranged with activity.*"

We confess that we have never been able to read, or hear from the lips of foreigners statements of the kind referred to above, without stirring of indignation. The explanation can hardly be needed, that the feeling was not directed against their authors but their subjects or occasions. It is to be believed that in the purgatorial fires through which the nation has lately passed the number of these slothful or fastidious citizens has been diminished. Some of them may have been too much under the influence of aristocratic traditions handed down in their families from ante-revolutionary times. Most of these must by this time be dead. And the terrible lessons of our recent war must have awakened many of the others to a sense of the grandeur of our position as a nation and of the dignity which interes in the member of it who actively exerts an agency in moulding and controlling its destines.

Whether or not there are still any men of this stamp among us, and whatever may be the cause, or motive, there are citizens of the republic who are not as energetic or as active as they ought to be in exerting an influence on our politics One may abstain from voting, and from taking any part in the initiation of governmental movements and measures, because he confides too much in others. The same person shows no similar excess of trust in matters of ordinary business. In them he may even seem excessively skeptical, Hence, we may reasonably suspect that some other cause—indolence, or a failure to duly estimate the value of individual agency, is at the foundation of his neglect

Others refuse to be what are called politicians because they are unwilling to countenance, or even seem to countenance, the unprincipled scheming and low intrigues by which the selection and election of candidates are managed. The adjectives by which these schemes and intrigues are characterized may sometimes be assumed as just with too much confidence. But the reason is not sufficient to warrant the failure to do what patriotism requires. Nor ought these moralists to forget that in *very many* cases nothing but their active and influential participation is needed to purify and elevate the practical, if not the theoretical, morality of the politicians of their ward or district.

Finally, still others decline to be politicians out of fastidiousness. There is a shrinking from contact with multitudes, a dread of the tumults of the people—sometimes constitutional and sometimes the result of habits, which may not be remediable, and which, in any case, is entitled to indulgence, and perhaps a degree of respect. The fastidiousness to which we refer is something different, and found in men who would not regard it as a compliment to be spoken of as either bashful or timid. Some of them may feel that they could, with much grace and dignity, confront the clamors and the boisterous demonstrations of a mass meeting if they were capable of the condescension; but they are not. Nothing so offensive may come between the wind and their nobility, or rather their gentility. This sensitiveness appears to be almost peculiarly American, and at the same time to be closely allied to a degree of effeminacy of character. In England there are extremely few, if any, large property-holders, however refined or fastidious they may be in other respects, who shrink, or are allowed to shrink, from mingling with and facing, if necessary, the most boisterous crowd. And we believe it to be a simple matter of fact that we have no crowds in this country so predisposed to violence and rough treatment of candidates for their favors as are the ordinary gatherings at the English hustings. Our least educated and poorest citizens of native birth are gentlemen in conduct and lambs in spirit compared with the rude and besotted rabble whom many members of Parliament, and many who desire to become so, solicit for their favors. Our republican institutions, and our intercourse of classes, exert a softening and elevating influence upon all our citizens.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company have conveyed all the line of canals from Columbia to Hollidaysburg to the Pennsylvania Canal Company. The consideration money expressed in the deed is $2,650,000. One of the objects of this movement is said to be the enlargement of the canal by a special company, and one of the good results hoped for is the greater and more certain facilities for the accommodation of the heavy tonnage from the various coal regions that now find outlet by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Consumption and Price of Dry Goods.

We are assured that the truth of the axiom that low prices in any article of commerce lead to increased consumption, is likely to be realized with reference to dry goods; for it is stated that the low price to which cotton and its manufacturers have fallen has already begun to have the effect of increasing the demand for cotton goods, and in the annual circulars issued at Liverpool the fact is regarded as a very hopeful indication of a better market in the present year. It can hardly be doubted, adds the *Commercial Bulletin*, that the demand for domestic cotton goods will largely increase in this country in the current half year. All information which we have as to the state of trade leads to this conclusion. The country is generally bare of goods—the high price of bread stuffs has given to the agricultural population an abundance of money for their produce of last season and with New York mills muslins at 22½ cents (the price a week ago) and Sprague's calicos at 12½ cents, it is fair to conclude that 1½ yards will be bought for every one that has been purchased at former high rates. Another influence immediately favorable to trade is found in the firmer prices of cotton. Buyer always come into the market when it is rising, and prices have apparently touched bottom, and now becoming firmer the exact point has been reached which is most favorable to an active demand for goods. In addition to these influences directly appertaining to the dry goods trade, we may also advert to the condition of the money market which is daily tending towards easier rates although money has already been loaned on Government securities as low as 4 per cent.

New Orleans Fair.

At the recent Louisiana State Fair, in New Orleans, Rev. J. Knox, of Pittsburgh, was awarded a silver medal for superior grape vines. These vines were from the celebrated vineyard of the proprietor, near Pittsburgh, whose celebrity has extended far and wide. We understand that considerable attention is likely to be paid to grape growing in Louisiana and other parts of the South. With these vines to commence with we may safely predict a reasonable degree of success. If but a small part of the success of Mr. Knox is attained, our Southern friends will have found something more profitable than King Cotton even.

Taxes Due the State.

Allegheny County is indebted to the State in the sum of $27,542 03, taxes due and unpaid. Of our neighboring counties, Armstrong owes $6,096 74; Cambria, $6,824 24; Clarion, $4,860 98; Erie, $17,958 46; Fayette, $9,914 50; Greene, $6,790 59; Indiana, $8,213 14; Lawrence, $3,951 21; Mercer, $2,825 31; Somerset, $8,862 66; Venango, $2,812 78; Washington, $748 72; Westmoreland, $12,736 36. The only counties which have paid their liabilities to the State are Beaver, Blair, Butler, Centre, Crawford, Delaware, McKean and Montgomery. The total amount due the State is $664,886 19

What of Cotton?

A writer in the Boston *Advertiser* asserts that "the stock of cotton in Europe is now below half a million of bales, and unless a check be given to the decline it will in four to six months be exhausted." After thoroughly examining the question, the writer concludes as follows:

At the present moment the consumption of Europe and America is close upon five and a half million bales; and this supply under present prices will not probably exceed five million bales. With declining stocks we may at our pleasure advance the price of cotton to any extent we please. Such a state of things must acquiesce, for she cannot increase the delivery from India by a fraction before the latter part of the last part of July. Last year more than half the supply from India arrived after the end of July, and the price of cotton for five months to come depends upon the action of America.

ALLEGHENY, January 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You inquire in this morning's issue whether the Sir Culling Eardly, who has been recently convicted of bigamy by the English Courts, is the well known Sir Culling Eardley, distinguished by his connection with the Evangelical Alliance, &c. I would answer that, it is by no means the same man, but his son. M. W. J.

THE Chicago papers express an apprehension that some of the insurance companies which lost heavily by the recent fire will not be able to survive the blow. Previous losses had been very great, and had impoverished the capital of certain companies to such an extent that it is feared the last will prove too much for them.

THE mid-year examination of the classes of the Western University began yesterday and continues to-day. All who shall show their practical appreciation of interests so important by a longer or shorter visit to any or all the section rooms will be cordially welcomed. The third term opens on Monday next.

IT is estimated that Chicago put into oil speculations between the 1st of a half and three-mil Bons of dollars, and lost nearly the whole She would not be Chicago did she wish it was one cent less. With her any loss, however great, is better than mediocrity. Happy Chicago!

TENNESSEE and Arkansas have appointed delegates to the Chicago convention to instruct ed them to vote for Grant for President. At a beginning this does not look like the South coming up in a body for Mr. Chase as has been predicted.

THE London *Times* expresses the belief tha Gen. Grant will be our next President. "This," says the *Times*, "is not dependent upon any action of the Convention, for there is no man in America that that party can run who can carry the Presidential election against Grant."

WHAT is the meaning of the words which occur in a Chicago account of the fire—"Twenty-two firms were *ejected* by the two fires?"

THE difficulties of the two St. Louis Bridge Companies having been settled, the energies of both will be united to construct one bridge in the shortest time.

THE wisdom of Commodore Vanderbilt's recent order to strip all the locomotives of the New York Central of their ornamental brass work and paint them a dull brown color, is seriously questioned by some. The object of the order is evidently the saving of the time which the engineers spend in polishing up these parts of their engines, and the expense of the materials used for the purpose. But the New York *Sun* very much doubts the policy "Every locomotive driver," says that paper, "has, or ought to have, a pride in keeping his locomotive in the best possible working order; and, while external ornament does not directly assist him in doing this, it does stimulate him to a care and thoroughness of attention which no dull, dirty mass of machinery can possibly awaken. Besides, human nature has sympathies beyond those of mere wages. A man who has had charge of an engine long enough to get acquainted with it, feels toward it as an equestrian does toward a favorite horse. As the one likes to see his quadruped's coat bright and glossy, so does the other like to see his machine present a beautiful appearance, and often does not dislain to rub it with a greasy rag, with evergreens, and in summer with flowers. This sort of sentiment is worthy of being regarded, and Mr. Vanderbilt may find, to his cost, that, in suppressing all scope for it, he has at the same time got rid of a very useful and serviceable element in the men he employs."

SAYS a New York letter: There is no limit to the inventive genius of the Wall street gentleman, who are operating for a rise. Now they are reporting conversations with the Secretary of State and Mr. McCulloch, to the effect that a general war all over Europe (that is the phrase) is imminent, and that gold, therefore, is certain to advance. Gold certainly is advancing, but it would be impeaching the intelligence of the public to suppose that anybody is buying or selling on the strength of bugaboo stories like these. Merchants generally report rather more business in their several departments. Cotton fabrics are nearly all firmer, with a greater disposition to buy. A more confident feeling is especially noticeable among the grocery houses. Hardware dealers, too, report rather more activity.

THE FRENCH IN ROME.—A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, writing from Rome, asserts that the French Ambassador in that city recently told Cardinal Antonelli that "the Emperor Napoleon, in taking the Holy See under his protection, did not intend to uphold a reactionary and retrograde government, but a liberal and progressive one; that it was time the wishes of the people were complied with, granting them at last those political and administrative reforms so often promised and so often postponed".

THE proposed hostile action of the City Fathers of Rochester, with regard to the New York Central Railroad, is a very trivial matter compared with a new legal question which has been raised by the Albany *Evening Journal*, and which involves the legality of the recent election of Directors by the Central. By the general act of 1848, it was provided that a certain proportion of Directors shall be residents of the section which the road traverses, and that all shall be citizens and residents of the State.

ON dry ice, rubber overshoes are a pretty certain safeguard against a tumble. But when the ice is wet the rubber sole is less reliable than the sole of leather. Yet a person's footing, it is said, may be assured on ice, dry or wet, by a coarse carpet sole. It is not necessary that this should extend the whole length of the shoe or boot, or that it should be a permanent attachment. It may consist of a strip of coarse texture two inches wide passed around the foot just beyond the instep.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a partial list of sales made by mercantile firms in the First Revenue District of that city during the eight months ending December 31, 1867. It appears that the sales of only one firm exceeded two millions—John Shillito & Co., $2,679,129—five firms one million, and nineteen firms half a million.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER.

Opinion of Supreme Court in Full.

The following is the opinion of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company:

First. It is claimed on behalf of the Commonwealth that the defendants have forfeited their charter under the laws of Pennsylvania, by procuring a charter from the Commonwealth of Maryland. It has been contended that such an act is inconsistent with the allegiance which a corporation owes to the sovereign who created it—that it is *crime le se majestrates*—a species of treason. No authority has been cited for this position. A corporation can not transfer its allegiance by accepting a charter from another State. It does not thereby throw off its original charter, nor can it take shelter under the wing of its new relation from the consequences of any violation of its duties under its old one. The act can in no way harm the Commonwealth. The Court will maintain and enforce all her rights against her own corporation, without regard to any immunities they may claim to possess beyond her territories and within the jurisdiction of another. We are of the opinion that this cause of forfeiture is not defined.

Second. Another ground upon which the Commonwealth demands judgment is, that the defendants, under cover of their Maryland charter, have instituted proceedings in the United Courts of the United States for the Western district against another corporation created by this State, and other persons praying that an act of legislation may be declared null and void. The premises, for the purposes of this case, may be safely admitted, that a corporation which undertakes to drag its sovereign, *ad forumdum examinis*, before the bar of the tribunal of another sovereign, violates its first and paramount duty, and thereby subjects itself to the extremest consequences. But the next step in the argument fails. The Circuit Court of the United States is not the court of another sovereign. The Federal Constitution is the Constitution of the State, having been ratified and adopted by the sovereign act of the people in Convention, December 12th, 1787. "The Government of the United States," said Chief Justice MCKEAN, "forms a part of the Government of each State." It follows that its Courts are the Courts of each State; they administer justice according to the laws of the State as construed and settled by its own Supreme tribunal.

This has been more than once solemnly determined by the Supreme Court of the Union to be the rule of their decision, whenever the construction of the Constitution of the United States, treaties, or acts of Congress do not come in question. In this last class of cases the Supreme Court of the United States is the tribunal of the last resort. Its judgments and decrees of the higher courts of the respective States upon such questions are to be reviewed. Indeed, upon being sued in an inferior court of the United States upon a question involving the constitutionality of an act of Assembly, the grantees of the State have an advantage which in a State court they do not possess. In the inferior court the decision can be pronounced is against the constitutionality of the act of Assembly relied on, their judgment is final and conclusive. For by the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of Congress, passed September 24, 1789, it is only "when is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their constitutionality," that a final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity in a State can be carried for review to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. A third cause of forfeiture avowed is that the defendants intend to connect their road with a railroad in Maryland, and are engaged in constructing an extension with the purpose of connecting the same with the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. We might pass this point with the remark that no mere intention or purpose in a corporation to violate its duty can constitute a cause of forfeiture. Its officers and managers have, like individuals, *locus penitentiæ*. They can avail themselves of it. The design clearly evinced to do an unlawful act may justify the interposition of a court of equity by a process of injunction. but it could be unjust to the corporation to consumated to visit the corporate body itself with the extreme penalty of civil death and confiscation. We propose, however, to rest our decision in this case upon reasons which will make it final. Upon the proper construction of the various acts of Assembly authorizing these defendants to extend their road south and east from Connellsville, we are of opinion that when they are licensed by the Legislature to form a connection with the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Fourth. The fourth and last position which has to be encountered is that by the act of Assembly passed August 19, 1864, all the rights, powers, franchises, and privileges conferred upon the defendants by their charter, and by the portion of the lines of railway southwardly and eastwardly from Connellsville were resumed, revoked, repealed, and put an end to."

By the 20th section of the original act of incorporation of April 3, 1837, it is provided that "it the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted the Legislature may repeal all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to the said corporation." The questions which naturally arise upon the construction of this provision are, 1st. Who is the tribunal constituted the sole and exclusive judge of the fact of misuse or abuse upon which the forfeiture is to be consummated? And 2. If not, what effect ought to be given to such an act? As to the 1st question upon the ordinary rules applied to the interpretation of language, no difficulty could arise. If this were a contract between parties no man it could not be pretended that when one party reserves the power to rescind in a certain event, he is thereby constituted the judge whether the event has occurred. It is a condition precedent to the exercise of the power, and the party exercising it must prove affirmatively that the event has occurred. So if the act of the Legislature in grants and contracts is not like the power of the English Parliament. It is limited and restrained by the provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions, so that it can not impair contracts either made by itself or others. It corresponds more properly to the English crown—as to which it is certainly the established law of the constitution that the King cannot derogate from his own grant, and when an express power is reserved in a certain event or upon certain conditions, it must be proved affirmatively that the event has occurred, or the condition been fulfilled.

2d. What effect then are we to give to the act of August 19, 1864? The pleadings leave but one question for the decision of the court, and whether upon the true construction of the act of April 11, 1856, called in the argument the condoning act, all misuse or abuse of its corporate privileges by the company before that date was pardoned and released. We have had difficulty in saying that upon these pleadings it is admitted that no misuse or abuse had taken place, which would give any constitutional right to the Legislature under the twentieth section of the original act of incorporation, to resume the rights and privileges granted to the defendants, and that the right of eminent domain in this instance has not been constitutionally exercised. We have given to all the points presented by the Commonwealth the most careful consideration, and on the whole are of opinion that they have not been sustained. Judgment for the defendants.

PERSONAL.

—The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing in no amiable strain concerning the intended protracted visit of Goldwin Smith in America, remarks: "But the gentleman deceives himself if he thinks he is going to become a 'popular orator.' There are workingmen in every village in America who could 'beat his head off' for eloquence and common sense."

—A writer in the London *Daily News* says: *Apropos* of the dramatic world, the marriage of Adelina Patti has been announced again, and contradicted. The last rumored bridegroom was the Marquis de Caux, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, a nobleman of wealth and high lineage, who had possibly given a handle to the supposition by his assaduity at the Diva's Sunday evening parties. Charming "at homes" these, where all the distinguished artists and literary men of the capital meet together to hear music such as probably no other drawing room in Paris affords. Rossini, Prince Poniatowski, and Gounod are among the *habitues*, and when, at eleven or thereabouts, the rooms are cleared for dancing, well nigh all the famous journalists of the town may be observed lounging in the collision. There continual rumors of marriage must, however, be very annoying, not only to Mademoiselle Patti herself, but to the various gentlemen who, turn by turn, have been designated in the papers as the fortunate suitors; if nothing else they must create some embarrassment among them when they meet each other at the Sunday parties, and I have no doubt most of them would be delighted if the Corps Legislatif would pass that amendment of M. Emile Ollivier's to the new press laws by which all allusions, libellous or not, to the private life and doings of individuals are interdicted under pain of heavy fines.

—Actors sometimes make quite as much money as authors. We are told that Charlotte Cushman has earned a quarter of a million. Barney Williams is worth the same amount. Edwin Forrest is worth half a million, owns a a superb picture gallery, and the finest Shakespearian library in the country. Booth has now $300,000 in bank, Chunfrau $100,000, Booth the same. Florence, Wheatley, Mrs. Bowers, Lucille Western and Maggie Mitchell have all acquired a handsome competence.

—James E. Murdoch, who is one of the very best elocutionists, if not the best, in the country, is to read in New York, beginning on the tenth, when New Yorkers will have an opportunity to hear him now much better he is than even Charles Dickens. Owing to the narrow prejudice felt against Western artistes, Murdoch has never before be n able to make an engagement in that city.

IN New York city alone during the year, 58,945 males and 21,589 females were arrested, making a grand total of 80,532. Of these there were arrested on charges of bigamy, 10; burglary, 125; forgery, 125; intoxication, 17,709; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 9,428; grand larceny, 2,128; petit larceny, 4,785; murder, 53. The nativity of the larger number of those arrested stood as follows: United States (black and white), 25,780; England, 2,764; Scotland, 970; Ireland, 32,128; Germany, 9,460; France, 545; Italy, 101; Russia, 119; China, 31; Africa, 4. The following are the principal occupations of those arrested: Actors, 58; brokers, 312; prostitutes, 5,971; editors, 30; washerwomen, 212; tobacconists, 503; merchants, 888; reporters (so-called), 42; physicians, 142; printers, 99; lawyers, 14. Besides these, 13,906 had no occupation. As the number of males arrested for intoxication was 13,004, and of those having no occupation, 13,906, can it be inferred that all but 902 were so intoxicated as to be unable to tell how they subsisted?

THE RAILROADS OF THE STATE.

Extortionate Charges—The System of Drawbacks—Special Rates—Discriminations, Etc.

We have received a printed copy of the report of the General Judiciary Committee of the Senate, appointed under resolutions of that body "to inquire into the power of the Legislature to control railroad corporations of the State by direct legislation on the subject of charges for passengers and freight, and report by bill or otherwise." The report of the Committee is brief; but the testimony covers over two hundred pages.

The Committee say: "The evidence is reported as it dropped from the lips of the witnesses. The labor required to collect it has been very considerable, and in a degree commensurate with the subject to be investigated. Yet the most difficult and delicate part of the duty devolving upon the committee remains to be performed—that is, to devise a remedy for the evils existing in relation to freights on railroads, as apparent in the evidence submitted." There are defects which need correction, as, in some parts of the State the railroads and canals are managed as absolutely as private property, and without any regard to the rights of the public. Discrimination in favor of large shippers, and against the shippers of small amounts, prevails on many of our railroads and canals, though not on all of them. Drawbacks are allowed, and defended by the officers of the roads as necessary to the successful management of the business. The Committee say: "As the charges on freights constitute a large portion of the cost of articles, it is essential that they be the same to all between the same points. A drawback often constitutes the whole profit of business. This system of discrimination destroys competition, builds up monopoly, and, when business is depressed, as it is at this time, effectually drives from market the man of moderate means. It is anti-republican in tendency, and ought not to be tolerated at the hands of common carriers, who are created for the benefit of the public, as well as for the benefit of the stockholder. It is, therefore, desirable that all such discriminations should be prohibited."

The Committee refer to the evil existing on some roads—the Cumberland Valley particularly—of allowing the agents of the company to engage in business on their own account, and extending to them facilities which are withheld from the general public. Legislation is recommended to prevent the continuance of such evils.

The charges on local freights furnish grounds of complaint to a large extent. A heavy burden is thrown on local, in comparison with through freights. The Committee regard it as an important inquiry to ascertain to what extent the Legislature may interfere to regulate the rates of freight. So far as the Committee have been able to examine the railroad charters granted prior to the general act of 1849, they find the directors clothed with the power of fixing a maximum rate of freight even higher than is now generally charged, and it is questionable whether this power can be taken from them without an infringement of their franchises. So long as they keep within the maximum it is a question for the courts to decide whether the public can have redress, provided they do not transcend their chartered limits in other respects.

The case as to freights is illustrated thus: a barrel of flour is shipped from Chicago to Philadelphia for one dollar, of which the Pennsylvania railroad company gets 44 cents, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway company 66 cents, *prorata*. A Pittsburgh miller, shipping a barrel of flour to Philadelphia, on the same train, is charged sixty cents —a difference of sixteen cents against the Pittsburgh miller, which is held to be sufficient profit for shipping a barrel of flour to that point. Home shippers complain that, although the road was built by home enterprise and capital, non-residents are served on better terms than they are. The managers of the road answer that they are doing the best they can—that if prohibited from competing for this through trade, even at lower rates than they charge on local freights, a large source of income will be cut off, and to make up the deficiency they would be compelled to charge at least seventy-five cents for a barrel of flour to Philadelphia, where they now charge but sixty cents. The committee, therefore, "are not prepared to recommend the passage of an act which might result in driving the whole of this through trade out of the State to rival lines, and perhaps ultimately increasing the charges on local freights." They refer the Legislature to the testimony, and with the opinion we have expressed, leave the whole matter in their hands, for such action as may be deemed just in the premises.

The Testimony

The evidence is given in the "question and answer" form, is drawn out at considerable length, necessarily contains much that is merely cumulative, and not a little unimportant or irrelevant. We give a brief synopsis of the the testimony taken at the first session of the committee, held at Harrisburg, May 15th, 14th, 15th and 16th, 1867:

UNIFORMITY OF TOLL SHEET.

W. B. Millett, freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Haley's Station, testified that the agents of the company were not permitted to vary from the toll sheets without orders from the general freight agent. On one occasion, when on the company's side, instructed him to ship blooms to a Mr. Sidell at four cents less than the tariff rates.

EXCESSIVE TOLLS.

W. Y. Johnson, of Mechanicsburg, a shipper on the Cumberland Valley road, testified that so far as discrimination was concerned he did not know of any in that place. Shippers complained that the tolls were excessive and illegal. Eighty cents a ton was charged from Mechanicsburg to Harrisburg, only eight miles, but they call it twelve miles. They also charge six cents a ton weighing additional on that distance. This witness produced freight bills showing that he had paid seven and three-quarter cents per ton on two thousand pounds. The rates had been doubled since 1861. Originally discrimination was made in favor of individuals running their own cars, but since the increase that discrimination has ceased.

SPECIAL RATES.

Griffith Jones, of Duncannon, testified that he owned a grist and saw mill on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He presented a memorial from the Duncannon shippers, declaring that the *special* rates of the company were a "delusion and a snare," as, if a man erected works on the line of the road, under the influence of special rates, the company could hold him as in a vice, and if he invoked their displeasure they could stop off his special rates, or by offering lower rates to his rival, crush him. If these special rates were *legalized*, as the company proposed to do, they would build up a privileged class, and prevent a fair and free development of the resources of the State. Witness shipped wheat from Pittsburgh to Duncannon, and was charged the same for 234 miles as others are charged for 360 miles. In grinding wheat the company made a discrimination against him, as compared with Philadelphia millers, of sixty cents per barrel, and he had to stop running and grinding western wheat. He appealed to the general agent, Mr. Houston, but could get no adequate relief. When he received an invoice, and was told that they charged as much from Pittsburgh to Duncannon as to Philadelphia, and that he could have the car forwarded to Philadelphia at the same rate, he went down there to sell the wheat, that he might not lose in grinding it. There the millers told him that they got wheat over the road at less rates than he had paid to Duncannon. He returned home, ground the wheat, and made the best he could of it. He then quit the business. The passenger rates were also excessive. The company report they charge three cents per mile for first class way passengers, while witness pays three and a half, wherever he travels on the road. From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia the rate was $11. From Duncannon to Philadelphia $4 25; Duncannon to Pittsburgh, $8 20—or $1 45 more than by through ticket.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLASSES.

Thos. L. Wallace, freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, testified that they had, at times, charges below the toll rates, according to arrangements with parties. They were no special rates except those directed by the general freight agent. The special rates were given to classes, and not to individuals. The rate for pig iron, from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, was 56 cents, and there might have been instances in which more was charged. The printed rates were no guide now (then) for the shipping price of pig iron; neither were they any guide for coal, as there was a special tariff for coal and lumber. The witness was asked "Why is it that these rates are altered from time to time, when you are not governed by them?" Answer—"I would not attempt to give you the policy of the company at all." As to special rates, he said that, as a general thing, they were not confined, but all could get them on application. All prominent business men had these special rates. When a special rate was given, he did not make it a business to notify prominent parties of the fact. When the rate is changed, it is not generally published, but shippers are generally notified of the change.

A MILLER'S EXPERIENCE.

Robert Erwein, miller, of Philadelphia, complained that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company discriminated against the firm of which he was a member, in carrying western wheat to that city. They claimed the right to have wheat, bought in the west, carried from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, at the same rates charged millers or merchants at Pittsburgh. In the spring of 1866 the company commenced charging fifty and sixty cents per hundred, while the rate to Pittsburgh millers on the same class was thirty-six cents. They paid the bills under protest, entered suit for the difference, and the courts decided against them. The firm had paid as high as seventy-five cents, exceeding the amount charged on the toll sheet. The only reason the company assigned for this was that the grain did not grow in Pennsylvania.

WHY NEW FURNACES ARE NOT BUILT.

Langhorn Wister, Iron and coal dealer, of Duncannon, testified that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company exceeded the charges on their toll sheet, and gave freight bill in evidence. He had been charged almost eight cents per ton per mile for coal in individual cars. He also complained that the company utterly refused to take the cars of the Reading Railroad, hired by him, and intended to be used in shipping his freight. He also had trouble in learning what the special rates were, but when he obtained them he got as good rates as anybody. As an iron merchant, he stated that if he were about erecting a blast furnace, he would avoid the Pennsylvania Railroad—would rather be on the Reading line, because it tried more to develop manufactures along its line than the Pennsylvania, giving lower rates for all the raw materials. The large rates on ore on the Pennsylvania road certainly prevented the building of furnaces along its line.

THE JUNIATA VALLEY.

Noah Hertzler, of Port Royal, Juniata county, engaged in shipping grain, flour, lumber, bark, etc., over the Pennsylvania Railroad, paid higher rates to Philadelphia, in proportion, than freights carried a much longer distance. There would be only twenty-seven cents difference in getting bark from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. Wheat from Port Royal to Philadelphia (152 miles), 24½ per hundred; from Pittsburgh (360 miles), 30 cents. Witness shipped 1,000 tons of bark from Pittsburgh, but had to pay Philadelphia rates. He thought the construction of the Pennsylv

The Daily Commercial

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby issues his Proclamation to the Democracy of the North. Laying Down the Policy to be Pursued to insure a Democratic Victory.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERKT ✠ ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) Jan. 11, 1868.—The time hez at length arrived when it's nessary that suthin be did. Procrastinashun is the buster uv success, and great excellence is only to be attained through great labor. In the tuff dite that the Democrasy hez afore it, uv wich the premonitory notes is now bein sounded, it is wisdom not to lose any chances uv success, or to neglect anything that wood hev a tendency to aid us on to victry.

Mankind, or at least three-fourths uv em, are dividid up into two classes, viz: rascals and ninnies, and I make bold to say the Republikin party is the ninnies. They hev a certain kind uv courage. I don't deny that doorin the late unpleasantnis they faced the batteries and sich, tolerably well, but their nerve all endid with that. They expendid theirselves at Gettysburg on the war, and become too eggsaustid in doin it to pick up the plunder, or to take good care uv their prisoners.

The next campane is to be fought on too Isshoos only, viz: The finances and the niggers, and on both the Democrisy is especially strong. Ez Demockrats, on an average, don't pay taxes to any alarmin extent, they are pekoolyarly sensitive on this subjick. Among no class do I find sich ardent advocates uv paying the bonds off in greenbax.

Only last nite in Loosisville, I heerd one who wuz a leanin up agin the bar uv the S'loon I paternize, assert with fervor, that the money good enuff for the labrer wuz good enuff for the bloated bondholder, and that for his part, he hed vowed never to pay another dollar in taxes to swell the estates uv those purse proud aristocrats. After givin expression to sich a patriotic defiance, cood I refuse to lend him the ten cents he desired to assuage the thirst that wuz consoomin him? No! I did it and he tu wunst assuaged. The fact that he attempted to pick my pocket uv my handkerchief ez I passed him, while it showed a moral twist in his nacher, don't detract anything from the soundnis uv his posishen on the great question uv finances.

The nigger is, however, our best and strongest bolt. The Democrat may not precisely understand the finanshel question, or not hevin any bonds to be paid, or greenbax to pay 'em with he may probably not care a continental cuss about it. But on the nigger he is alluz alive, alluz active, alluz vigilant. Whenever he is brought face to face with a nigger, his proud Caucasian blood in wunst rebels, and he instinktively strikes. The Republican is jist ez sensitive on these questions ez the Democrat. Doorin the war, when they wanted em, ther wuz a tendency toward lookin more favorably onto em, but that is all faded out. The nigger who wuz a very Apollo in ther eyes, when clad in bloo, and with a musket on his shoulder, is, now that he ain't needed to stand atween a white man and a rebel bullet, the same —— nigger he alluz wuz, and nothin more. The nigger stinks ez uv yore, and in that sign we conker.

For the guidance of the Democrisy North I wood say that we hev commenced our campane. We are jist now engaged in lixin the niggers in our midst, so that we kin hold him up next year ez a awful example afore an astounded world. We hev organized all thro Kentucky, and are pushin it thro the other States ez rapidly ez possible, leagues uv property owners for their protection in the matter uv labor. We hev agreed and we mootually pledge to each other, our words and sacred honors, suthin ez follers:—

1. No nigger shel be permitted under any pretext whatever, to lease or buy any ground whatsoever.

2. No nigger shel be employed upon any plantashun unless he kin show from his last employer a certifikit settin forth: 1. That he is humble. 2. That his can't read. 3. That he regards it ez his dooty, under the decree of a just Providence, to take whatever is set afore him, humbly and without murmurin.

3. No nigger shel be employed ceptin upon the followin terms: Able-bodied males, $8 per month; able-bodied females, $6 per month. When they hev been married by chaplains of nigger regiments and sich, the marriage to be considered uv no akkount. Supplies onto which they live shel, in all cases, be furnisht by the employer, the price which he fixes thereon to be deducted from their wages. Should they git in debt to their employer for supplies, it is expressly understood that they shel hev the privilege uv workin it out. We ain't so croool ez to ask that they shel pay in money.

It isn't expectid that many uv em will take service on these terms. Wat follows? It is obvus to the most ordinary intellek! They'll starve! Halleloogy! They'll starve! Starvin, they'll attempt to take a livin by force; we shel appeal to the governmen for protecshun agin these infuriatid monsters, and with that help we think there will be no difikilty in bringing uv em to terms. With Hancock and Sickles in command, we think there will be no trouble in bustin the conspiracies that will follow, and suppressing any uprisin that may occur. We shel hold em with a firm hand, and may possibly commence onto em afore they rise.

Then will the effeck be made plain to you. The people uv Kentucky will plnk to the corpsis uv the men which are strewed along the roadside, dead uv starvashun, and exposhure, and exclaim sepulcrally to the Ablishnist, "Behold your work! When he wuz a slave, ez he wuz cared for by kind masters it was not so. In localities where yoo her niggers, let outrages be commenst townust. It wood be well to hev occasionally, reel outrages, onto wich to base the noospaper ones. In every Congressional destrikt yoo ought to be able to find some Democrat sufficiently devoted to the cox, to sacrifice a child or two to this purpose.

Where you hevn't any niggers, we are willin to furnish em. We kin drive cruff out uv the Corners to do at least, the half uv one Northern State, wich ef yoo cood run small-pox or measles thro em, so that they wood hev to be objeks uv charity, wood be effective. Ez soon ez they make their appearance in any township, let clothes lines and smoke houses be robbed. Uv course it will be charged to the niggers, for when wuz a white man ever knowed to do sich things! and the result will be the triumph we want. Ther ain't no danger in this line of ackshen, for ez the nigger her no vote in the North ther ain't nobody to stand up for him.

Eternal vigilence is the price uv liberty. Let our vigilence be ez near eternal ez possible. One pull and we shell have passed the Jordon. Let us make the most uv our opportunities.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster).

THE FINANCE MINISTER AND THE CURRENCY—NO. 5.

The Secretary's policy of "contraction," as has been shown, has been fully operative in all these portions of the Union that did *not* enjoy the benefits of that superior currency of checks and drafts which, as he informs us, have so largely "taken the place of bank notes;" and that, for that reason, most needed such notes, the national circulation having been reduced more than $70,000,000, without provision of local currency to take its place. It has been wholly inoperative in all those centres of speculation in which "not a fiftieth part of the business is transacted by the actual use of money, the "plethora" still existing just where the Secretary had himself created it, monetary starvation being, meanwhile, the lot of two-thirds of the whole population of the Union, and their position, relatively to the highly speculative north and east, undergoing daily deterioration. In this state of things it is that the Secretary has graciously announced his determination to postpone resumption for another year, giving to banks and bankers to July, 1869, for preparing to "face the music." More simple, and more in accordance with what, as we think, he must have known to be his real position, would it have been had he at once announced a postponement to the Greek Kalen, a day whose arrival was never to be apprehended. That by the present system it never *can*, by any possibility, arrive, will be clear to all who shall take the trouble to study the existing relation of banks and people, banks and State, as it will be now exhibited.

On the first of October last the debts of
Banks to individual depositors amounted to.....$638,000,000
Their debts to banks and bankers, a very considerable proportion of which was from city to country banks, and bearing interest, were.....112,000,000
Circulation.....300,000,000

On the same day they held of legal-tender notes, of various descriptions.....$157,000,000

Let us now suppose that notice had then been given them to be prepared on the first of January to face their creditors and meet their obligations. Such preparation would, of course, have involved the calling in of hundreds of millions of loans, attended with bankruptcy of thousands if not even tens of thousands of miners, manufacturers, traders, "speculators" and others interested in the general business of the country, to be followed by a general failure of institutions whose stockholders were all, to a greater or less extent, liable for payment of their debts. Would the banks have done this? Assuredly not, if any other course were open to them. Would there then have been any other? Most assuredly there would. They might then have chosen between bankrupting the Treasury with large profits to be wrung therefrom, or becoming themselves bankrupt with still greater loss; the one course simple and readily pursued, the other difficult and trying to the conscience of all who might even for a moment, think of its adoption.

On the day thus supposed to have been appointed, the first of January, the Treasury was owner of $88,000,000 of gold. On that day the banks held probably the same amount as in October of Treasury obligations redeemable in gold—to wit, $156,000,000. By presenting little more than half of these for payment they would at once empty the Treasury vaults, while still retaining nearly $70,000,000; every dollar of which would be from that moment receivable at the custom-houses, though not necessarily receivable by the claimants of interest on the public bonds. From that hour the Treasury would be bankrupt, as interest could be no longer paid. Is it, then, the banks that need to be protected against the State, or the State that needs, by continuing this suspension, to be protected against the banks? Assuredly it is this latter.

Would, however, the banks so have acted? Most certainly they would. They held them, as they now hold, in their own hands, the means of protection against a policy that is both insane and vicious; and had they failed to use it, they would have fully earned the censure of their fellow-citizens and of the world at large.

The debts due to depositors by the banks of New England and New York, and those of the three chief Atlantic cities, exceed $500,000,000. Add to this their circulation, and we obtain an amount little short of $700,000,000, to meet which they hold somewhat more than $100,000,000 of Treasury obligations payable on demand, a quantity very insufficient for meeting their creditors, but quite sufficient for enabling them to hold the Treasury in check. There is thus at the very heart of the system and centre of the "speculation" so much denounced by the honorable Secretary, a force that can at the shortest notice be brought to bear upon him, and against which he would find himself as utterly powerless as did Canute when he undertook to check the rising of the tide. In establishing the great money monopoly of the east and north, the Secretary did but create a monster, a sort of monetary Frankenstein, armed with power to control himself, the author of its unfortunate existence.

That the Secretary knows and feels all this is proved by his extreme anxiety to be authorized to go abroad to beg for loans, and to dress up his securities in a manner calculated to please the fancies of the little capitalists of France and Germany, Switzerland and Holland. His fellow citizens are anxious to lend him all he needs, and wholly free of interest. Rejecting all such aid, he placed in the direction of a community possessing greater mental and mineral resources than any other, seeks to be allowed to peddle his wares in all the towns and villages of Europe, and thus to present in fullest relief the miserable state of weakness in which, by means of a policy the most narrow and unstatesmanlike, our people and our government have been reduced.

Closing his eyes to the fact that throughout the whole of his ministerial life we have been exporting bonds by *tons weight*,* the Secretary now urges that he be permitted to create new bonds, to be exchanged for gold by means of which to effect resumption. Simultaneously with this we have an estimate of customs revenue for the relization of which we must, allowing for frauds of various kinds, import more than $400,000,000 of foreign merchandise. Add to this freights, interest, and expenses of our people resident or traveling abroad, and we obtain a gold demand for Europe of more than $350,000,000; or more than twice the amount of all tobacco, oil, cotton, and other products we have for export. In our relations with foreign countries there is an annual deficit of hundreds of millions to be paid in gold or bonds, and it is in the face of this great fact that the Secretary proposes to go abroad to purchase the gold by means of which he is to be armed with power for controlling a great monopoly which but for himself would never have had existence. With every step in this direction he is still further weakening both the people and the State, and making new preparation for our arrival at that goal toward which, from the hour of his taking the direction of our finances, we have been tending—that of bankruptcy of the Treasury and final repudiation of the national debt

Had the Secretary studied our financial history he would have seen, that whenever the secretary circulation had, as in the protective periods ending in 1835 and 1847, been rapid, the *many* who had need to labor and to borrow had been strong for their contest with the *few* who had need to purchase labor and had money to lend; and, that then, and *then only*, had the nation been strong for the assertion of its proper place among the Powers of the world.

It was the *many* who made the recent war. It was they, and not the *few*, who gave the government power for suppressing the rebellion. Almost from the hour, however, of the appointment of our present Finance Minister the alliance between the many and the Treasury ceased to exist, and hence the present weakness of the State. From that hour there has been an incessant effort at strengthening the *few* for their contest with the *many*; and hence it is that such large fortunes have been accumulated by those connected with Treasury operations, the whole people meanwhile suffering under a necessity for paying greatly increased rates of interest, and banks and bankers building palaces while laborers and their families perish because mines and mills stand closed, their owners having been almost, even when not quite, ruined.

The road in which the Secretary demands that we now travel finds its termination in repudiation. That such is the case is proved by all the recent movements. If, then, the holders of our bonds desire that the national honor be maintained, let them insist upon such a change of policy as shall tend towards early restoration of the societary circulation. C.

*One of the agents charged with the care of the foreign mails has stated recently, to one of our diplomatic representatives in Europe, that *each and every trip* throughout the last year he had to carry the registered letters containing bonds the weight of which varied between 60 and 80 pounds. This is for but one of the several weekly lines of steamers, and to estimate the total quantity at 150 pounds per week, would give *a ton weight per quarter*. It is in the face of this that it is now gravely proposed to create a new loan specially for Europe.

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CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUND AND CURRENCY.
Collections Made on all the Principal Points o United States and Canadas.
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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale o GOVERNMENT BONDS,
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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
VIZ:
LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.
LOAN OF JULY 19 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Interest on the above Loans will [cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.
W. H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.
COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.
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☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are known to be the best remedy for derangements of the Digestive Organs, and torpid action of the Liver and Bowels, which produce indigestion, and the several varieties of Bilious and Liver Complaints.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Sprains, Dislocations, &c.—Neither opodeldoc liniment, nor any other emprocastion can equal the efficacy which characterize those essential vegetable extracts in the cures of sprains, strains, wounds, bruises, contusions or dislocations, &c. They are unequalled for alleviating pain, reducing local inflammation, and promoting a rapid cure. Sold by all Druggists.

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WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston,
eod Proprietors,

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPE- 'ublished for the OUNG MEN and
Written by one free on receiving
Address NA-THANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War.
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☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by "Thomas Harford, esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 62 GRANT STREET.
The second term of this School will commence on MONDAY, February 3d. The Musical Department is under the direction of the able teacher, Prof. H. ROBBOCK. Both Day and Boarding Pupils received. REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY.
EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY,
T. E. WAKEHAM, Principal.
The next Term commences on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY. An additional force of teachers has been provided and a number of pupils can be admitted.

THE MOUNT AUBURN
Young Ladies' Institute,
OPENED ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION IN SEPTEMBER with nearly Two Hundred Pupils. The number has been increasing every School year, and the school is in a flourishing condition. The large new building is not yet full. Those having pupils to send to Boarding Schools are invited to consider our terms and claims before deciding to send to any other place.
The Spring Session will commence February 3.
Its beautiful location and its country position, while yet to near the city gives it advantages over either city or country schools.
Its character as a first rate Seminary of Learning is too well known to need further comment.
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The next Session will begin MONDAY, February 3d, and continue Twenty Weeks. The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough Classical and English Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, the course in which is as follows:
German—Otto's Grammar and Exercises, Follen's German Reader, Goethe's Clavigo, Lessing's Emilia Galotti, Schiller's Wallenstein, Schiller's Don Carlos.
French—Otto's Grammar and Exercises, Montesquieu's Grandeur et Decadence des Romains, Racine, Corneille, Bautain's Art de Parler en Public.
Spanish—Ir's Grammar and Exercises, Velasquez's Spanish Reader, Cervantes' Don Quijote, Gil Blas, Cervantes' Numancia, Calderon's El Principe Constante, Calderon's El Magico Prodigioso.
Italian—Fontana's Grammar, D'Azeglio's Niccolo dei Lapi, Dante's Divina Commedia, Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata.
Success in every branch of study guaranteed, where regularity of attendance is observed. Applicants for admission will apply to the Principal, 58 St. Clair street.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., Principal.
References—Rev. Robert Gracey, D. D.; Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D.; Hon. S. A. & W. S. Purviance; D. S. Rankin; M. D.; Rev. James Harper, D. D.; Wm. Rankin, M. D.; Alex. Stewart, M. D.

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OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON
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Courses of Instruction given
In *General Science*,
In *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and *Civil Engineering*,
In *Metallurgy*, *Mineralogy* and *Mining*, and in *Classical Literature*.
For further information, apply to
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HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
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OFFER FOR SALE THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF
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Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort
A NEW STYLE OF
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Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire. Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 89 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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LOOK AT THE PRICES:
Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
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This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the ripe, to Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable
TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES
Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
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SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
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The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has merited the decision of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of
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Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the testimonial information it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.
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MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the living remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, Debility of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., arising from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness,
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and secure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.
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5,000 bushels Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bushels Sifted Corn Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, 2,000 bushels Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Shelled Corn, 100 barrels Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 200 bushels Clover Seed, 300 bushels Prime Timothy Seed. With full Stock of Groceries in store and for sale by
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OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New Haven, January 1, 1868:
Capital Stock.....$1,000,000 00
Surplus.....619,070 34

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company	$205,500 00
Loans on Mortgages	37,374 98
United States Bonds—5-20s	325,875 00
Missouri State Bonds	19,950 00
Tennessee State Bonds	16,000 00
Wisconsin State Bonds	12,000 00
Virginia State Bonds	17,468 60
Canada Bank Stocks	261,189 50
Loans on Collateral and on Call	34,373 75
Cash on hand and in Banks	53,814 30
Cash in hands of Agents	66,914 57
Interest Accrued	330,106
Bills Receivable	37,463 25
Premiums unpaid at home and Branch Offices	41,370 75
Rents Accrued	109,041 80
Salvages on Fire and Inland Losses	2,302 00
Unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company	51,451 11
Other Property owned by the Company	25,971 88
	$1,619,070 34

LIABILITIES.
Losses in process of adjustment.....$85,850 44

Statement of Premiums received and Losses paid during each year since the organization of the Company:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
1860	37,887 30	20,786 40
1861	81,230 00	46,190 63
1862	168,349 49	94,430 89
1863	256,973 55	160,433 30
1864	420,173 78	278,488 04
1865	773,815 68	451,294 96
1866	1,377,381 38	1,124,900 80
1867	1,850,025 01	1,137,935 44

Stock owned by the Directors:
January 1, 1867.....$433,700
January 1, 1868.....270,000
D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
DANIEL TROWBRIDGE,
CHARLES WILSON,
SAMUEL L. TALCOT,
Vice Presidents.
WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.
Special attention paid to perpetual policies.
LOOMIS & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
59 Wood street.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 26, 1858.
1. Capital authorized and paid in.....$100,000 00
2. Assets,
United States 5-20s...$81,500 00
Bills receivable.....15,886 82
Mortgages.....12,000 00
Allegheny City Bonds.....3,000 00
Bank Stock.....4,200 00
Insurance Stock.....2,500 00
Individual Accounts for premiums.....1,336 61
Cash in Bank, Gold.....2,445 00
Cash in Bank, Legal Tenders.....3,502 79
Office Furniture.....$84 10—$127,585 33
3. Amount of premium received from Jan. 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.....$29,498 67
4. Amount of interest received in 1867.....$8,516 14
5. Paid after January 1st, 1867, as follows, viz:
Fire and Marine Losses.....$25,524 33
Reinsurance.....2,566 93
Returned Premiums.....1,063 47
Commissions on Premiums.....167 71
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Bankers' License.....582 50
State and City Taxes.....732 02
Salaries, Rent and all other Expenses.....5,575 63—$ 36,462 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1867.....$1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all debts and liabilities December 31, 1867, (except of losses unadjusted, and claims of every character, not exceeding $11,430 83.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO. BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
☞ FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
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JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
W. W. Martin, Robert Lea,
John Brown, Jr., Joseph Myers,
John Thompson, George Sterrit,
O. H. P. Williams, John A. Myler,
A. H. English, A. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart, C. C. Boyle. eod

MONONGAHELA
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000
CASH.....175,000
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DIRECTORS.
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John McDevitt, William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry, Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell, William Means,
James Woodburn, R. Wallace,
Samuel R. Robison, John B. Caldwell,
R. H. Hunt, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

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WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
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James Park, Jr., James M. Cooper,
Wm. Eichbaum, W. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
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S. M. Kier,
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwell

The Daily Commercial

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Convention of Pennsylvania Department of the G. A. R

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 29, 1868.

According to call of the present Department Commander, Louis Wagner, the Annual Convention of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, convened at 505 Chestnut street to-day, and was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., Comrade Louis Wagner in the chair. Upon calling the roll of Posts there were fifty-four out of one hundred and one Posts in the State found to be represented by one hundred and forty-two delegates. The morning session was occupied in organizing and hearing reports of the grand army officers. The reports of these officers show a large increase in numbers of Posts and members since the Convention of January, 1867.

The Convention adjourned at one o'clock, and was again called to order at 3½ P. M., when it proceeded to the election of officers for the present year, with the following result: Grand Commander—A. L. Pearson, Pittsburgh; Senior Vice Grand Commander—J. L. Selfridge, Northumberland county; Junior Vice Grand Commander—W. M. Worrell, Philadelphia; Inspector General—A. M. Story, Philadelphia; Assistant Quartermaster General—A. M. Mackey, Philadelphia.

The Posts in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities were represented and by Comrades Lee & Smith, W. F. Heald, Jos. R. Gray, J. W. Morris, J. R. Oxley, A. Beckert, A. Kredel, C. A. Milliner, A. Patterson, Ben. Louther, R. Bartley, S. W. Reynolds and G. F. Morgan. The convention was the largest department meeting ever held in this State. Business was pushed, and the debates were participated in by a majority of the members. The next department convention will in all probability be held in Pittsburgh in January, 1869. LEON.

CITY MATTERS

FOR RENT.—A neat and comfortable dwelling house on Pennsylvania avenue is advertised this morning in the "For Rent" department, on first page.

A FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.—A young lady in New Lisbon declares her readiness to walk from that place to Pittsburgh in thirty consecutive hours for $500. She has the muscle to distinguish herself as a walkist.

DEPOT OFFICER.—Wm. Wilson, who has served as Lieutenant of the special police force during Mayor McCarthy's administration, has accepted an appointment of night officer at the Union Depot.

POLICE MATTERS.—Matters in police quarters were exceedingly quiet yesterday, and the magistrates were enjoying a holiday. Our reporter failed to obtain a single police item in either of the Aldermen's offices in the two cities.

HAND SMASHED.—Matthew McCutcheon, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his hand terribly crushed on Monday last, while coupling cars at Irwin's Station. It is not over a week ago since he had his fingers smashed in the same manner at Johnstown.

BAIL ENTERED.—The colored men, John Clark and Daniel Gordon, implicated in the shooting and stabbing affray, in Allegheny, yesterday gave the required amount of bail for their appearance at Court, and were released. Fisher could not obtain the necessary security and was committed to jail.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of St Mary's Cemetery, held on Janurry 23d, 1868, the following officers were elected, to serve during the current year, viz: Rev. Edward Rupe, Pastor, Vice President, Very Rev. T. Mullen; Secretary, James S. Devlin; Treasurer, John D. Scully; Superintendent, James S. Devlin.

MORE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCES.—Besides Mr. Anthony Freyvogle, two men are said to be missing from their homes hereabouts. One is John Merrick, who resided at No. 118 Monterey street, Allegheny, and the other Louis A. Fisher, who resided at the house of Mr. George Schade, Lawrenceville. Merrick, it is said, has been missing since last Friday, and Fisher since last Monday.

BANQUET TO ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—The newly elected city officers of Allegheny gave a banquet last evening to the Councils of that city, at the confectionary store of Julius Richter, in the Diamond. The members of Councils and invited guests to the number of about one hundred were present. The table fairly groaned under the good things spread there, and after the removal of the cloth, toasting was organized by calling Ormsby O. Phillips, Esq., to the chair. Speech-making and toasts followed, which were kept up until a late hour.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A man named Jackson was arrested yesterday by officers Shafer and Herman, of the Allegheny police, charged with the larceny of a violin and music book from Wm. Silgman. Silgman is a musician, and was engaged to play at a ball at Mrs. Moul's house, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening. While there during a number of the parties got intoxicated, and when the musicians started for home, Silgman found that his violin and music book were gone. He had missed Jackson, and a search warrant was issued, which revealed the missing property in the defendant's house. The accused was held for a hearing before Mayor Drum.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE AT THE RINK.—The Masquerade and Fancy Dress Carnival at the Keystone Skating Rink, Allegheny, last night, was a success in every particular. Between two hundred and three hundred persons were present in masks, and a large double that number of visitors. The costumes of the maskers were of a superb character, all nationalities and classes being represented. At ten o'clock the masks were removed, when all were allowed the privilege of enjoying the ice for an hour. During the evening, the champion skater, Mr. Goodrich, and the celebrated lady skaters, Misses Tobin, performed some of their astonishing feats on ice, much to the gratification of the large crowd present.

East Liberty M. E. Church.

The church edifice belonging to the East Liberty Methodist Episcopal congregation, of which Rev. W. P. Turner is pastor, has recently been rendered at a cost of $28,000, and is now one of the handsomest houses of worship in the county. The alterations and repairs having been completed, the church will be reopened on next Sabbath, February 2d. Divine services will be conducted by Bishop Simpson, commencing at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. Other ministers will be present to assist at the exercises of dedication, at three o'clock, a sermon will be delivered by Rev. H. Miller, D.D. The public are cordially invited to attend.

"The American Woman."

This was the subject of a lecture delivered at the Academy of Music, by Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, last night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh. A large and intelligent audience was present and gave Mr. Tilton an attentive and appreciative hearing, but as his views on the Woman's Rights doctrine are so widely known we see no necessity to print them *in extenso*. He naturally based our American women's advancement in all things good and noble upon the basis—her equality both before and behind the law depended upon it, and when she shall be recognized co-equal with men in every right, duty, responsibility and reward which American citizenship confers, she would come into her own by right with her. But now, he said, as in all time past, woman's progress was made separate and distinct from man's, and to him she is regarded as a political dependant. American legislation was responsible for her present condition, as it violated the law by withholding from her the right to participate in making it, and decried to her all the lofty privileges and franchises which American citizenship confers. In support of his opinions, Mr. Tilton summoned an array of abstract facts, and his entire speech was carefully and ably arranged, but his audience were, manifestly, not in sympathy with his cause, yet his ardor and sincerity, no less than the skillful manner in which he handled the subject, excited their admiration, which several times vented itself in hearty applause. His closing appeal was earnest and eloquent, representing the ballot in the hands of woman as the only key which will unlock the door behind which lies the realization of new and profitable employments for the worker sex.

Alleged Heavy Embezzlement—A Merchant Charged with Misappropriating over $4,000.

Abraham Cohen was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by [illegible] Nathan, of New York. The parties are members of the firm of Goldanstan, Cohen & Co., hoop-skirt manufacturers and dealers in New York, who have branch houses in this city, Memphis, New Orleans and other cities. The Pittsburgh establishment is located at No. 60 Market street. In May last the defendant was appointed to take charge of the firm business here, which position he has held since then. For some time past the other partners have had suspicions that he was not conducting the business here fairly, and an investigation was started, and resulted, as they say, in establishing the fact that he had during the past few months, surreptiously disposed of goods to the amount of four thousand dollars, the proceeds of which he had applied to himself. These goods are said to have been packed in boxes and shipped by him under a fictitious name, to some parties in Uniontown, Fayette county. Besides these goods, amounting, as we have said, to four thousand dollars, it is claimed that the books show a deficit on the part of the defendant, which will swell the whole sum to over sixteen thousand dollars, as was learned by taking stock. Information was made against him before the Mayor on Wednesday evening, and officers McCready and Wrigley succeeded in arresting him yesterday morning on Fourth street. Cohen states that the charge against him is the result of a business misunderstanding, and that a careful examination of the books will place him right before his partners and the public. A hearing in the case was fixed for this afternoon, at which time he claims to be able to prove clearly his innocence. The prisoner was committed to the lockup, in default of four thousand dollars bail.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.

The Distribution of the Relief Fund—Reports of Committees.

ROOMS Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, }
PITTSBURGH, January 29, 1868. }

GENTLEMEN: The Committee appointed by the Young Men's Christian Association to distribute the funds collected in aid of the sufferers by the explosion at Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull's rolling mill, in November last, beg leave to present the enclosed report.

It will be seen that we have drawn from Wm. M. Claney, Treasurer of the Fund, $4,397 92, and have expended $4,305 41, leaving in the hands of the Chairman $192 51, for which find certified check on Robinson Brothers, bankers.

At the first regular meeting of the Committee it was determined, after consultation with the foreman and managers of some of the principal mills and factories in the Fifth and Ninth wards, that the disbursements should be after the following manner, viz.:

To wounded man, (per week,).....	$5 00
To wife of wounded man, (per week,).....	3 00
To widow.....	3 00
To children of ten years of age and over.....	2 00
To children of five years and under ten.....	2 00
To children under five.....	1 00
The number of persons who have received $5 00 per week.....	32
The number of persons who have received $3 05 per week.....	20
The number of persons who have received $2 50 per week.....	7
The number of persons who have received $2 00 per week.....	11
The number of persons who have received $1 00 per week.....	17
The number of persons of all classes who have received compensation.....	87

The Committee has deemed it expedient to give to each family, or person, their allotment *in cash*, instead of adopting the system of orders on stores. In but two instances has there been a departure from this rule, and then it was made necessary by the drunkenness of the parties.

The committee has expended, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying statement, weekly benefits amounting to $2,204 35
In payment of funeral bills (13 in number).. 724 00
In payment of physicians 304 25
In payment of mortgage on property of John Mooney, deceased 220 00

The weekly sum and his widow (who was disabled probably for life) were the only supports of a superannuated father. They had to succeed in saving from their earning sufficient to buy him a home, but before cancelling the last installation, the sad accident occurred by which they were rendered helpless themselves. To secure the results of their industry and economy, as well as the old man's home, the committee appropriated the ab ve amount.

In purchasing sundry articles necessary to the health and comfort of the sufferers, such as clothing, bedding, medicines, &c., (see bills)..... 135 88
Incidental expenses, as per accompanying statement..... 10 56

Total amount expended..... $4,204 41

After laying aside a sufficient sum for the support of all the needy until next July, (probably as long as aid will be necessary,) there will remain on hand about $6,000. The Committee would respectfully suggest that this sum be set aside—provided the consent of the donors can be obtained—for the benefit of such persons as may hereafter be left in equally destitute condition by like casualty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
E. T. COOK,
Chairman District Committee.

To Gilbert Follansbee, James Robb and Wm. R. Brown, Esqs., Auditing Committee.

PITTSBURGH, January 60, 1868.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by his Honor Mayor McCarthy, to audit the Treasurer, Wm. M. Claney's account of Relief Fund, for the sufferers by the explosion at Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull's Rolling Mill in November last, find

The whole amount of subscriptions and collections..... $4,394 73
Amount paid Distributing Committee..... 2,397 92
Leaving a balance in hands of Treasurer..... 1,996 81

The Committee would report that they made a very careful and minute examination of the disbursements by the Distributing Committee, and in their opinion the confidence of the citizens, in entrusting the distribution of the fund to the Young Men's Christian Association, has been wisely placed.

The energy, activity and scrupulous exactness of the Distributing Committee, who have devoted a large amount of time and labor, in relieving the wants of persons justly entitled to the benefits of the funds and in warding off the efforts of unscrupulous and undeserving parties cannot be too highly commended.

G. FOLLANSBEE,
WM. R. BROWN,
JAMES ROBB,
Auditing Committee.

Another Fire in Allegheny—Destruction of Two Stables and a Slaughter House.

Yesterday morning between ten and eleven o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from a building in the rear of the dwelling and meat shop of John Saul, on Chestnut street, near Main, Fourth ward, Allegheny, used as a slaughter and smoke house. An alarm was given from Box 54, corner of Main and Walnut streets, and the firemen were promptly on the ground. By the time the flames were discovered, however, they had gained considerable headway, and soon communicated to a stable, owned by Mr. Saul, immediately adjoining, and from thence to a stable belonging to Christian Kennewig, located in the rear of his house, at the corner of Main and Chestnut street. Owing to the combustible character of the buildings and contents, the firemen were unable to do much towards subduing the flames, and the two stables and slaughter house were consumed. The firemen however, prevented the flames from spreading, and although all the buildings in the immediate vicinity were frame structures, they were uninjured. A brick dwelling house owned by Mrs. Bender, adjoining Saul's stable, was on fire at one time, but was not materially damaged except by water. The house is occupied by two families, who suffer some loss by damage to household goods in hasty removal. A quantity of manure in the slaughter house of Mr. Saul was consumed, as was also a quantity of hay and feed in the stable. There was a horse in the stable, but it escaped without injury. A considerable quantity of hay, corn and oats, and some harness, in the stable of Mr. Kennewig, was also consumed. The loss has not been definitely ascertained, but will not be very great, as the buildings were out of much value. The fire is supposed to have originated in the slaughter house.

Singular Circumstance—A Lady's Life Saved by a Waterfall.

On Tuesday evening last, as a gentleman named Proffit was driving in a sleigh through the village of Wilkinsburg, in company with his wife, some portion of the harness gave way and he got out to fix it. While in the act of doing so the horse became frightened and ran off. The lady, realizing the danger of her situation, jumped to her feet and sprang from the sleigh. Her feet had no sooner struck the ground than she was thrown violently back, falling heavily upon the back of the head. Her husband soon ran to her assistance, and at a distance had her carried to a house in the village, where she still remained at last accounts. She was so badly injured that she did not recover her consciousness for several hours, and our physician, Dr. Sample, found her suffering from a severe concussion of the brain. He states that she owes her life to the fact that her waterfall, of which she broke the front of the concussion, and prevented a fracture of the skull. She is slowly recovering from the effects of her injuries.

Trampled By a Horse—Probably Fatal Injury.

On Saturday morning last, says the Greensburg *Democrat*, a man named David Fritz, of Pittsburgh, and formerly of Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, was thrown from a horse, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. He had been called to Westmoreland county to attend the funeral of his father, which took place one day last week, and was returning to the city when the accident occurred. He left Ligonier on horseback to meet the cars at Latrobe, and while riding along near Youngstown, the horse took fright, slipped and fell, throwing Mr. Fritz from the saddle. Unfortunately, his foot stuck in the stirrup, and when the horse regained his feet, he struck Mr. Fritz on the head, inflicting a very severe wound. He was immediately conveyed to the Waterson House and left until the afternoon of that day, when he was conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Armstrong Johnston, where, at last accounts, he remained in a critical condition.

The Death of Conrad Betz.

The death of Conrad Betz, who committed suicide three days since, in Duquesne Borough, by shooting himself with a revolver, has already been made public in these columns, but as our reporter was misinformed in regard to the character of deceased, it is due to justice to state that the young man was by no means addicted to committing the rash act from over indulgence in drink, but rather from reasons best known to himself and his immediate friends. It appears that he was losing his eyesight very rapidly, and at the time of his death could only read any printed matter. He was falling so fast that he felt that ere long he would be entirely blind, and was thinking that he would be thrown upon the mercy of the public, or his family, as he was not possessed of any means. He was always a kind brother, an obedient son, and a brave soldier, having served for three years and eleven months in the Union army, where he made one of the best of records.

Concert at New Brighton.

Our correspondent "Linwood," under date of New Brighton, January 29th, sends us the following: A concert for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association, was given at School Hall on Monday evening, by the New Brighton Glee Club, to a crowded audience. Miss Sharrer was the pianist of the occasion. Miss Myra Sharrer, Misses S. and J. Winans, Capt. Buckley, Mr. Boothe, J. Beabout and Alex. Winans sung the opening chorus, "Hail, Smiling Morn." They also sang several other pieces with marked effect. "Mr. and Mrs. Jones," by Miss Sharrer and J. Beabout, and "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," by Miss M. Sharrar and Mr. Charles made as much out of that man of wisdom, "Jack Bunsby," as there was in the character. Altogether the play was very creditably performed throughout.

To-night is the last of the engagement of the Florences, and they will take a farewell benefit. Two capital plays are announced for performance, in both of which Florence will appear. They should have a crowded house at parting.

THE BLACK CROOK.—This famous spectacular drama will be presented at the Opera House on Monday evening next, with new scenery, new and elegant costumes, and a gorgous transformation scene. A grand ballet, led by the skilful premier danseuse Antonia, will take part in the play.

Amendment to the Constitution—Meeting of the National Reform Association at New Castle, Pa.

During the progress of the war the question of so amending the fundamental law of the land as to embody a more distinct recognition of the Divine authority was revived. A number of meetings were held in these cities as well as Philadelphia, New York and other places, and a National Reform Association was organized and ramified into different localities.

A Committee in connection with the National Association met yesterday in White Hall, New Castle, in this State, and was attended by a large number of people from the surrounding neighborhood. Rev. Dr. Douglas was chosen temporary President, and Rev. John Alford temporary Secretary. Committees on permanent organization, enrollment, business, &c., were appointed. After the lapse of a short period, the committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

President, Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Vice-Presidents, Rev. N. R. Johnson, Dr. Vincent, Vice-President of Westminster College, and Rev. Dr. Junkin, of New Castle.

Secretary, Rev. John Alford.

Dr. Junkin moved that all "Christian patriots" present be recognized as members of the Convention.

After engaging in devotional exercises for half a hour, the Convention adjourned to meet in the afternoon at half-past one o'clock.

On reassembling in the afternoon, Rev. John M. Milian opened the meeting with prayer. The Committee on Resolutions then reported. Prof. Johnson presented a majority, and Dr. Junkin a majority report. Both reports were accepted. In addition to the amendment recognizing Almighty God as the source of all civil authority, His son Jesus Christ as the "Prince of the Kings of the earth," and the Scriptures of revealed truth as of supreme authority, the report of the majority recommended that the Constitution be so amended as to require Scripture qualifications in all candidates for civil offices.

The minority report set forth that no violence should be done to any man's conscience in the proposed amendments, and in order to this nothing more should be required than an acknowledgement that "Almighty God is the source of all authority and power in civil governments."

These reports gave rise to considerable discussion during the afternoon and evening, but we have not as yet learned the result.

THE COURTS.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Upon the re-assembling of Court yesterday morning, the case of James Monteith, indicted for the murder of Owen McGovern, was resumed. The jury retired, and about noon returned with a verdict of guilty of "voluntary manslaughter," with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Andrew Keneling, proprietor of a tavern in McKeesport, was indicted and found guilty on a charge of selling liquor without license, preferred by Constable Marsh.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Emiel T. Le Roy was tried on an indictment charging him with the larceny of a gold pen and pencil from the jewelry store of W. P. Wiley, on Wylie street. The case was not made out to the satisfaction of the jury, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.

Jacob Myers and E. Deckenroth, wagon makers on Diamond alley, above Smithfield street, were arraigned on a charge of maintaining a nuisance in blockading the alley in front of their premises with wagons and lumber. The obstruction had frequently been complained of, and suits instituted by Mr. Flinn, Street Commissioner, to force them to abate the nuisance, but without effect. Mr. Deckenroth being absent a *nol pros.* was entered in his case. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against Mr. Myers.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas Scanlon was next placed on trial to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by T. W. Noble, a member of the Mayor's police. The difficulty which originated the suit, took place in October last, and it is alleged that while in the discharge of his duty, was stabbed in the abdomen with a small penknife in the hands of Scanlon, Dr. McNeal testified that after the cutting, Noble was carried to the doctor's office and he examined and found it so slight that he covered it with a piece of sticking plaster. Considered the injury as very trifling, and thought Noble could easily walk home, although he was carried on a sofa. The witness attended him professionally afterwards, though he did not think there was any necessity for doing so, but if he had refused some other doctor would have been engaged. In reply to a question, the Doctor said that Noble had vomited while in his office, and from the fumes he thought it was either whisky or brandy. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

District Court—Judge Williams.

The jury in the case of Hanna, Hart & Co., vs. Adam Jacobs, et al., owners of the steamers Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin and Telegraph, returned a verdict yesterday in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,000.

Thomas G. Shuk vs. Wm. Rood. This was an action to recover $500, alleged to be due for services in sinking an oil well near New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

The following is the trial list for this day:

3. Isaac Bodman et ux. vs. Nancy Armor's executors.
4. Patrick & Friend vs. Willis & Coyle.
6. City of Pittsburgh vs. Christopher Zug.
7. James Hall vs. Gideon Ogden.
8. J. T. Patterson & Co. vs. Business Committee of Pittsburgh Saengerfest.
28. Fairoma Oil Company vs. James Benny, Jr.
29. Christ. Mellon vs. Thomas Mellon et al.
30. Owners steamboat Dolphin vs. McElay & Bro.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellen

Adam Obringer and wife vs. Nicholas Bauer. Action for damages for assault and battery. Testimony showed that the defendant had indulged in one till rowas before touching the character of Mrs. Obringer. Verdict for plaintiffs for $50.

In the case of Dorrington & Rigby vs. Daniel Martin, before reported, a motion was made for a new trial.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

The next called was that of G. H. Tower and Wm. Ward vs. James O'Neil. The plaintiffs are real estate agents, and allege that the defendant, in August, 1864, contracted with them to sell and introduce to other dealers, his coal and other coal property and lands, in Jefferson township, near Elizabeth borough, under the following conditions: the property was to be sold at not less than $70 00 per acre, and the agents were to receive a commission of two per cent. on the sum, and to have all over that amount which they might realize on the sale. If not executed in four months, that contract was to be void. The plaintiffs further allege that, a short time previous to the expiration of the four months, O'Neil called upon them and stated that it would ruin him to sell them land to be held to secure the interest of a Mrs. Berry in the property before he could sell, and as soon as he accomplished that he would renew the contract on the same terms. The paper was drawn up for the purpose of enabling O'Neil to make the arrangement he desired. The plaintiffs subsequently learned that at the time these representations were made, O'Neil had actually effected a sale for the sum of $80,000, and this suit was brought to recover damages for non-fulfillment of contract. The defense alleged that the property sold by O'Neil was not the same as that mentioned in the contract. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

49. Weyman & Dixon vs. Hutchens.
53. McTighe vs. McTighe.
54. Koppitz vs. Hagen.
55. Grim & Co. vs. Harsh, et al.
58. Henry vs. Agnew, Son & Co.
59. Overholt vs. Agnew, Son & Co.
60. Wall et vs. Byers et ux.
61. Gorman et al. vs. Pittsburgh Oil Co.
62. O'Halleran et al. vs. Kier, et al.
63. Atkinson vs. Third and Tenth wards, Pittsburgh.
66. Schultz & Danner vs. Hamilton.
67. Pace vs. Gray.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday morning, on motion of C. A. Mayer, Esq., Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, and Charles S. McCormick, of Lockhaven, Clinton county, were duly sworn and admitted to practice in this Court. James K. P. Duff, on motion of R. B. Carnahan, was also admitted to practice.

On motion of W. B. Thorn ance, Esq., the U. S. Attorney concurring, the Court ordered that George and Jeremiah Ralston, of Worth township, Butler county, committed by U. S. Commissioner Gamble, on charge of illicit distillery, be discharged on their own recognizances.

United States vs. twenty-six barrels of ale *et alia*, owned by Michael Thicken, and seized for violation of the revenue laws, George Keyser was examined on the part of the prosecution, and upon the close of his evidence, the U. S. Attorney asked for leave to amend the libel, which was granted. Mr. Thompson, Esq., counsel for respondent asked for a continuance of the case, which was granted and the jury discharged.

Mrs. Clara Keeny was next placed on trial on two indictments for taking and stealing letters from the postoffice at Kerryville, Tioga county. The husband of defendant is postmaster at that place, and as several valuable letters had been missed, a decoy letter containing a few thousand postage stamps was sent through the mails. The letter was received at Kerryville, after which all trace of it was lost. A stage driver was authorized to keep a watch on Mrs. Keeny and after searching the office it was found and the stamps recovered. The case is still on trial.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned the following true bills:

United States vs. Samuel Dillinger. Indictment: Removing whisky from a bonded warehoused.

United States vs. Susan Geible. Indictment. Passing counterfeit National Currency notes, and having them in possession with intent to pass.

United States vs. Jackson E. Rousch. Indictment: Passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes.

Public Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather last evening, there was a large and fashionable audience at the House to witness Mr. Florence's excellent impersonation of "Capt. Cuttle." Mr. F. has evidently given this eccentric character much study, for his performance of it last night was really artistic and would have gladdened the heart of the author if he had witnessed it. Mrs. Florence, as Susan Nipper, performed the part with spirit. Hotto was a very acceptable "Toots," and Mr. Charles made as much out of that man of wisdom, "Jack Bunsby," as there was in the character. Altogether the play was very creditably performed throughout.

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Transfers of Real Estate.

The following deeds were deposited at the Recorder's office on Wednesday:

Patrick Pierce to Elmer Hogan, lot on Carson street, Birmingham, 24 by 120 feet.....	$2,000 00
S. B. Cluley to John New, lot in East Birmingham, on Josephine street, 100 by 120 feet.....	1,000 00
David McKnight to Sarah Craig, lot on Main street, Sixth ward, 17 by 39 feet.....	1,600 00
John M. Little to School Directors Collins township, lot on Prospect avenue, 22 by 161 feet.....	467 50
Christian Gerber to John Roschberger, lot on Beaver street, Manchester, 20 by 125 feet.....	1,450 00
Robert Hawthorn to George Boyd, one seventh interest in tract of land in Mc-Candless township.....	321 42
David Alter et al. and George Parks, tract of land in Plum township, containing 116 acres.....	4,900 00
Frederick Wingly to John Merriman, lot in borough of Sewickley, 95 by 127 feet.....	400 00
Benedict, Craft & John Vernon, lot on Center avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 21 by 83 feet.....	650 00
James Vernum to Jo' ah Vernum, November 8, 1866, lot of ground in J. D. Mahon's plan, 20 by 100 feet.....	300 00
Robert Robb to William Lemon, Feb. 5, 1861, lot on Mahon street, Pitt township, 24 by 100 feet.....	300 00
William Lemon to James Vernum, July 13, 1862, lot on Mahon street, Pitt township, 24 by 100 feet.....	400 00
Elizabeth F. Denny to Thomas L. Rich, lot on Beech street, Second ward, Allegheny, 33 by 127 feet.....	2,500 00

Fine Chance in Lands.

The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement, in another column—the sale of a farm, 87 acres, splendid land, lying on and divided by the Perrysville plank road, twelve miles from this city. The property is improved, and will be sold entire or in two lots. There is a daily mail communication between Pittsburgh and the locality of the farm. The terms are easy, and the property very desirable.

Central Park.

Frank Swift, of New York, who beat Mr. Goodrich in the contest at Albany, Chicago and (as Mr. Goodrich failed to come to time) here also, is now the Champion Skater of America, and will exercise to draw large and fashionable crowds to the Park to witness his unparalleled performances.

Arrival of Fresh Shad in Pittsburgh—Captain Reed First in the Field Again.

With his proverbial business tact, Captain Reed, of Fourth street, has completely distanced all his rivals in the fish and game line, not only here, but in the East. To-day, as delights his patrons and the public generally with the happy announcement that he has received and now offers for sale a large invoice of SPLENDID FRESH SHAD—*the first of the present season*, in doing which he furnishes us with still one more additional proof of his enterprise, so universally known and appreciated. These shad will constitute a rare treat at this early day, but as the demand will doubtless be something immense, we suggest that all who have a desire to possess one or more, should "set stand upon the order of going," but do it at once," to Captain Reed's (Maithy's) famous fish, oyster and game depot and purchase. A more central and desirable lot of fresh shad has never been brought to this city than Captain Reed, as everybody knows, keeps constantly on hand the best oysters that are found, and these ice receives *fresh every day* from the renowned Maithy.

FOURTH STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—To-morrow (Saturday) at 3½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises will be sold, by auction, those very desirable lots of ground and buildings on Fourth street, adjoining the property of the Union National Bank, corner of Fourth and Market streets. See auction advertisements of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Connor's Wholesale Grocery House.

The well-known Wholesale Grocery House of Mr. James Connor, No. 355 Liberty street, is the center of attraction to grocers generally. Mr. Connor has filled his warehouse with an extensive stock of the finest articles in his line of trade that can be obtained, and his price list shows that he is not indifferent to the condition of the times. He is offering the best bucklet soap at 7c per lb, and the finest sugar-cured hams at 15c per lb, besides a large invoice of sugars, molasses, sorghum, white fish, etc., etc. Dealers will find it profitable on their side of the transaction to effect a bargain with Connor. Call on him at once.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

Don't fail to read the advertisement of Messrs. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., in another column of to-day's paper. The Fairbanks Standard Scales have never been excelled.

MORE ECONOMICAL, REMARKABLE CERTAINTY of prompt action, in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. Allen's Imperial (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle*). Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar. FM

Frank Swift at Central Park.

Go by all means this afternoon and evening, if you wish to see this truly wonderful Skater.

PENN STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, February 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold that very handsome dwelling, on Penn street, of fourteen commodious elegantly finished rooms, with all modern improvements incident to a first-class dwelling. See advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

DYSPEPSIA, in its worst forms, nervous and bilious headache and other diseases arising from derangement of stomach and bowels, especially cured by Dr. TURNER'S Allen's Imperial Every struggle throughout the and keeps them.

THE debilitating influences of a deranged nervous system caused by the weakened state of the *nerve fluid* are set aside by the agency of Dr. TURNER'S TRIDOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Consequently Neuralgia, Rheumatism and all other nervous diseases, are *permanently* cured by this invaluable medicine. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, 163 Fulton ST., BOSTON. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, Pittsburgh. end

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. 7th-tf

ASSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 31st. On his return will be permanently at his office thereafter, during business hours.

No Health without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvelous piece of work called MAN.

Every living body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a ship, nor a shuttle, or wheel thread, when it is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralized limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that you are overworked—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of insanity.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by *precaution*, as far as possible. Indigestion, that fruitful factor of bank ranges at 5 to 10 per cent. discount.

with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING CASES with 20 to 28 vials from ..... $5 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

DIED:

DORRINGTON—On Thursday, at 8 o'clock P. M., THOMAS DORRINGTON, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Funeral on SATURDAY, February 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Nunnery Hill, carriages will leave Postoffice, in Allegheny, at half-past 1 o'clock, precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 30, 1868.

The bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, empowering the State Legislatures to tax the shares of National Banks, was on Tuesday adopted by the House without a division.

The quality of the measure, says the New York *Times*, is as apparent as its wisdom. Whatever reason may have existed at the beginning of the National Bank system for offering special inducements to the promoters and shareholders of the banks, certainly none exists now. The profits of the banks have more than realized the most usurious anticipations. They have advantages the like of which no financial institution in this country ever before enjoyed. Their capital brings them large gains in two ways, and their public business, shrewdly managed, is unexceptionally free from risks or charges. What more proper, then, than that their own capital should be subject to the local burdens which all other investments are required to carry? That they are abundantly able, out of profits, to pay taxes, is a fact which does not affect